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Great Britain.

LONDON, DECEMBER 30—31, 1882.

POLITICS IN 1883.

The *Saturday Review* says:—Whether further concessions to clamour and crime will be made in the next Session is a question which apparently depends on a conflict in the Cabinet which awaits the arbitration of the Prime Minister. Lord Derby and Mr. Forster, who, notwithstanding his retirement, is probably supported by a section of his former colleagues, have protested against further attempts to buy off disaffection by arbitrary transfers of property. Perhaps Lord Derby may, as on former occasions, waive his convictions, if the opposite policy of Mr. Chamberlain finds favour with Mr. Gladstone. If the plan of Irish legislation is not once more dug up to examine its growth, zealous Liberals will be eager to prove that it is not through proud fear of change that they have allowed English institutions to prolong their existence during two or three years. The Parliamentary franchise is, for obvious reasons, to be reserved to the last. The first victims in order are the county justices and the Corporation of London. Lord Derby contemptuously remarked of one proposed change that the only objection to elected County Boards is that they will have little or nothing to do. When all the rates are paid by owners, and all expenditure determined by the representatives of occupiers and labourers, it is not impossible that the new ruler of the counties may prove to be a King Stork rather than a King Log. The new organisation will do no good; and, if Lord Derby is right, it will do comparative little harm. No other threatened Liberal measure is likely to be equally innocuous. The object of County Boards will be to diminish the authority and influence of the ancient Corporation of London, and the substitution of a new and Radical Municipality, will probably produce unneeded evil, though the extent of the mischief cannot be accurately estimated beforehand. There is not the smallest reason to expect that the constitution of a central municipality will improve the administration of a city which, with all its defects, is the cleanest, the healthiest, the safest, and the most orderly in the world. Modern Liberals are superior to utilitarian considerations; and, if they combine municipal deterioration with political risk, they will have the satisfaction of knowing that they are occupied in the honourable task of destruction.

ENGLISH REPUBLICANISM.

The only English statesman who was once an avowed Republican, observes the *Spectator*, has just retired from the Cabinet, and it is worth while, in the momentary quiescence of active politics, to inquire what the position of Republicanism in England really is. "To the casual observer, no such thing exists. In England alone of European countries, or alone with the exception of Austria, there is no visible or formulated party avowing its desire to convert the country into a Republic. Here and there a thinker avows openly, as a speculative opinion, that he holds Republicanism to be better than Monarchy; and here and there, both in London and the northern cities, a group of workmen may be found whose language, convictions, to judge by their language, are of the strongest kind. They would if they could, they say, Americanise the United Kingdom. Republican party, however, there is none. No leader ever makes an openly Republican speech. No candidate ever issues a Republican address. An intelligent foreigner who happened to be unconnected with Reds might live 20 years among us, and go away convinced that the most active and aggressive of Continental opinions had in England neither exponent nor follower, neither Church nor congregation. He would be right, too, in his facts; and yet he would not be right, and might be liable, if he lived, to be greatly perplexed by events. He would during his residence in the country have been greatly deceived by the cause which, as we believe, deceives even English observers. England is not wholly Monarchist, is possibly not Monarchist in a sense at all, but a mass of opinion so immense as to amount to practical unanimity, is Queen Victoria. All varieties of opinion about politics are merged in that, till they become at first sight imperceptible. A proposal which involved the deposition of the Queen would not throughout Britain receive 5,000 English or Scotch votes, and would, in fact, be regarded by the whole people as an impertinent absurdity. Call it loyalty, personal devotion, gratitude, Conservatism, what you will, the feeling about the existing Sovereign, the distinct wish that she may on reigning till she is the oldest monarch in our records, is universal, and so deep, that Republicanism as a party policy has no meaning whatever. Upon this point there is a unanimity at once conscious and sincere, which has no parallel in the most Monarchical States of the Continent; in Prussia, for example, where the dynasty made the country, or in Austria, where it is the keystone of an arch, and its fall would involve whole nations in political ruin. The feeling is, like the wish for fine weather, beyond discussion and inextinguishable, and while it lasts there will in this country be no Republican party."

LORD DERBY ON ENGLISH ALLIANCES.

The *Saturday Review* supposes that there is comparatively little harm in the assumption that certain nations ought to be courted and cultivated as allies. It is much more objectionable wantonly to denounce other Powers as natural enemies. Even if Germany and Austria were absolute monarchies, it is both offensive and unnecessary to do with friendship or enmity, nothing to do with friendship or enmity. For many generations the German Governments, which were then despotic in their organization, were associated with constitutional England in repeated leagues for the maintenance of the balance of power and of the independence of Europe. Their interests are neither more nor less identical with those of England because they have adopted representative Constitutions. The only European States which are at any time likely to pursue an aggressive course of policy are France and Russia. England has territorial acquisitions on the power to make, and Germany has enough to do in defending itself against military States on the east and on the west. It was because the central Powers are pledged by their situation to a policy of self-defence that Lord Salisbury some years ago hailed the tidings of an alliance between Germany and Austria in a vein of Scriptural enthusiasm. As designed for the benefit of England, it is a high degree of credit to the maintenance of peace, it is difficult to understand why Lord Derby should have used language which was unfriendly to the allied Empires. Both the German and the Austrian Governments have carefully abstained from acts and words which might have added to the embarrassments of the English Government in Egypt. They, at least, were not alienated by any possible difference between their own institutions and the English representative system. The least that English statesmen can do in return is to treat two great and friendly nations with goodwill and respect.

THE RECONSTRUCTED CABINET.

The *Standard* says Cabinet-making is understood to be an act governed by very ordinary laws of its own, otherwise Mr. Gladstone's distribution of places would seem wilfully eccentric. "Sir Charles Dilke is thrown away at the Local Government Board. If Lord Derby had to be got in somehow, why could he not have been put in Mr. Dodson's place, Mr. Dodson in the post he now holds, and Sir Charles Dilke in the India or Colonial Office?" In that way Mr. Dodson's claim to comparative respectability, if he has preferred one might have been met; Lord Derby's acquaintance with parochial affairs might have been turned to account; and the deluge of questions constantly arising between the country and India, or between this country and the Colonies, would have been treated with tact and courtesy, yet with firmness and courage. As it is, a laborious and plodding official is laid on the shelf; a razor is used; and the Colonies, who are all left to be irritated and repelled by Lord Derby's batrachian frigidity. Taken as a whole, the Cabinet must be pronounced an efficient one, fairly representing the party from which it derives its position and power. If we put Mr. Gladstone aside, there is a rather humdrum air about the Ministry, which might, perhaps, be got rid of to some extent were Liberal principles of selection to be allowed to supersede the mysterious traditions of the higher official circles.

EXPECTED TROUBLE IN ZULULAND.

The Durban correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs on Friday as follows:—One of Dunn's administrators sends an account of a meeting of the Zulu chiefs and people at the Residency place, Inkhazulu. The terms here announced were:—First, the deposition of all the chiefs but Ushibepu. He will remain in the same position as before, but is to exchange a portion of his territory with Umgomo. Secondly, all Zululand south of the Umhlathe river, a Commissioner-provisional territory, under a Commissioner, namely Osborne. Each headman is to rule his own tribe, with an appeal to the Commissioner. Dunn and Hlobi will receive tracts of country large enough to provide for his immediate followers, over whom he will rule as headman. All the remainder of Zululand will be governed by Cetewayo. No mention was made of a British Resident. A meeting was largely attended. Nearly 1,000 of Dunn's men were present; and they gave free vent to their surprise and disgust at the satisfaction which they felt with Dunn's rule. The meeting separated in good order, but it is clear that the restoration of the King is a huge blunder, based on the mistaken belief that the Zulu people wanted Cetewayo not only released but restored. Three of the chief leaders of the Ushibepu, Myanama, Niboko, and Tysegwayo—who is the King's kraal at Ulundi, and to have built and cultivated on his own account there—have gone to the Resident to protest. The Zulus, in fact, are more than ever bewildered by the action of the Government. "I am and vigorous protestations are said to have been made against the new decrees," Ushibepu declines to abdicate, and declares that, having his agreement, he shall hold the British Government to their word. The *Standard*'s correspondent of the *Daily News*, on the other hand, asserts that many of the above reports are misleading. He says:—The papers here opposed to Cetewayo openly boast that Zululand is Zululand, and that the return of a colonial party to Cetewayo's control is the best part of Zululand. All reliable information shows that the Zulus, as a body, desire Cetewayo as their ruler under the Queen. The official reports to the contrary are purposely misleading, and devoid of evidence in support of them. A report is published here to-day that the Zulus at a meeting with the British Resident protested against Cetewayo's return, and may disbelieve it entirely. Remember that the floodgates of misrepresentation will be opened for the purpose of discrediting Cetewayo's restoration, and justifying the official action. As with the Transvaal, so with Zululand, Ushibepu will probably be put forward as the agent of disorder. Greatness and perfect honesty are wanted. Unfortunately both are absent.

THE FRENCH POLICY OF FRANCE.

The *Spectator* says:—The whole situation amounts to this. France will not intervene actively in Egypt, but will veto any arrangement there; she will make peace with Madagascar, but will claim demonstration a feeble one; she will claim the valley of the Congo, but only in a nominal way; she will not abandon the conquest of Tonkin, but she will not prosecute it with any adequate force; and she will hold on hardly to her conquest of Tunis. A great many observers, including all Opposition journals in France, explain these contradictory decisions in the simplest and most direct way, by declaring the Ministry to be the real reason. They say that the French Government, taken as a body, have decided that France shall for the present efface herself altogether. They do not interfere in details, they scarcely, indeed, notice them; but those they condone the French expedition, the worst of which is that they are resolved that French soldiers shall for the present be kept in France. The French feel the personal losses of war as no other people do, and may have resolved that unless attacked they will have no more to do with it. If that is the case, and if, as is finally ascertained to be the case, political combinations all over Europe must undergo a radical modification, and England in particular must seek a new ally.

SIR CHARLES DILKE AT CHELSEA.

Sir Charles Dilke addressed his constituents at the Town Hall, Kensington, on Friday night, on a question consequent upon his appointment as President of the Local Government Board. In thanking the meeting for a vote of confidence that had been accorded to him, he alluded to the large and important interest connected with the bill for the Local Government Bill, as regarded legislation, the ground had been cleared for it by the new Rules of Procedure. He hoped progress would be made with the Bill, and that the Bankruptcy Bill, he hoped, would be passed. He was referring to the proposed measure for the reform of London local government, Sir Charles said:—"That measure will, of course, be in the hands of its author, Sir William Harcourt, and it is my duty to assist him in the preparation and presentation of the measure. Although I cannot talk about what the Government Bill is, still I may tell you this—that I have not changed at all or modified in the government of London. There are many subjects upon which I am in favour of the Government, but on this question of London government, when I first came before you in 1867, I used words which I could not now repeat. I believe the change at the present time is a great improvement, not only to the Liberal electors of this constituency, but as a non-political measure. I believe it will be satisfactory to a great number of Conservative electors as well. The bill, which I sketched out in 1867, was then in opposition to the views which were then put forward by the late John Stuart Mill. He had advocated the breaking up of London, and I was always in favour of London being united. I put before you, and you then agreed to, a great purpose, but as regards smaller matters, there should be small areas to bring in the local knowledge of the people, and actually live in them. I think the idea of a local government is a true municipal government. I hope the result may be to give us a government worthy of ourselves, worthy of a town which is the biggest in the world, the most important, and one of the most glorious series of traditions; and I think we may hope that the government we may give ourselves when we change, may be worthy of the traditions of the past and the necessities of the future. I believe the every day in county administration, and I can only hope that sufficient progress will be made to enable such a measure to be brought forward at an early time. Any measure dealing with county administration must be accompanied with a measure for relieving local taxation, and these are matters which are now engaging the attention of the Ministry. I hope the equalisation of the franchise may come speedily, but because it is so important in itself, and because it is so important with regard to the reform to which I have referred to death last year—the measure for amending and perpetuating the Ballot Act, and the measure for dealing with unreformed Corporations. The necessity of dealing with smaller corporations is very obvious, because they are so fast and in some cases dividing it amongst themselves, and are employing in a very bad way the year of grace given them by obstruction in Parliament last year. I believe the present bill, because the people are being deceived by the departments of State are being well administered (cheers). We are told by our opponents that we have discovered that a hideous monster called the caucus, but I can tell you that the charges brought against the caucus are of 1874 that they were to the election of 1880. It has never attempted to interfere with the expression of free opinion or to coerce minorities. I was a free young man when you first chose me in 1867. I was then only 24 years of age, and perhaps was rather a scater-brained at the time. Through a trial of my political life your confidence has always been my one great reward. I trust nothing in my conduct in the past will cause that confidence to be withdrawn from me, and I feel that it is still well placed in me. At a meeting of the Conservative party of Chelsea, held at Kensington on Friday night, it was decided not to oppose the re-election of Sir Charles Dilke. The Speaker's notice of his intention to issue a writ for Chelsea at the end of six days was published in Friday night's *Gazette*.

REPORTED RESCUE OF ARABI.

The *Standard*'s correspondent at Cairo "gives for what it is worth" a rumour which was said to be widespread and commonly credited, that the Bedouins have rescued Arabi on the way to Suez. The correspondent says that Europe has seen of the movement which the extent of the news has caused. Fresh proofs daily force them to believe that the public which will finally establish the fact that Arabi rebelled he rebelled with thousands against him. If he lacked experience and judgment, no real chance was given to him to retrieve a single false step. It was pushed forward by the enthusiasm of a nation, rejoicing for the first time in giving play to its sinews, and he fell into the hands of a Power stronger than him. It is a fatal mistake, however, to suppose that with Arabi's disappearance the cause of his prison life serves to point a moral or to furnish a lesson. By the advice of Mr. Broadley, a joint note was drawn up, signed by all the prisoners, thanking the Khedive for his clemency. Arabi, a rebel to the end, refused to sign it, saying:—"I have declared, according to Moslem law, that Tewfik Pasha has ceased to be Khedive, and I cannot now recognise him as being so; I will thank the Egyptian Government. Again, the text was changed accordingly. Arabi, a rebel to the end, refused to sign it, saying:—"I have declared, according to Moslem law, that Tewfik Pasha has ceased to be Khedive, and I cannot now recognise him as being so; I will thank the Egyptian Government. Again, the text was changed accordingly. Arabi, a rebel to the end, refused to sign it, saying:—"I have declared, according to Moslem law, that Tewfik Pasha has ceased to be Khedive, and I cannot now recognise him as being so; I will thank the Egyptian Government. Again, the text was changed accordingly. 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OUT OF PARIS: 45 CENTIMES

The Holborn Amphitheatre has been opened as the Alcazar by Mr. John Bau-
manager who should understand as we
any how to gain the ear of the public for
light entertainments as are promised a

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 3, 1883.

COLLIERIES EXPLOSIONS IN 1882.—During the year just closed there were reported 28 mining explosions, 15 of which were fatal, the number of deaths reaching 241, exactly the average for the past 32 years. Of 32 warnings issued, 17 were justified by subsequent events, 15 were followed within three days by the loss of 139 lives in 15 explosions, and 66 lives were lost on the fifth and sixth days after the issue of warnings.

Galignani's Messenger.

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PARIS, THURSDAY, JANUARY 4, 1883.

PARIS: PRICE 40 CENTIMES
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FRANCE.—A single journal, 9 sous; 1 month, 11fr. 3 sous; 3 months, 32fr.; 6 months, 62fr.; a year, 120fr.

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NICE.—15, QUAI MASSÉNA.

Great Britain.

LONDON, JANUARY 1-2, 1883.

M. GAMBETTA.

The death of M. Gambetta, in the prime of life, is one of those momentous events which seem to change in a moment the destiny of nations and to turn aside the course of the world's history. Of the few pre-eminent statesmen in Europe he was, at the time of his death, by no means the most powerful or the most authoritative, but still perhaps the most remarkable, because to him a larger share of the future seemed to belong. For nearly a year or more his influence and authority with his countrymen seemed to have suffered something of an eclipse. The memory of his brief and ill-starred administration was still fresh, and he had scarcely outlived the ridicule which unsuccessful Ministers have to encounter in Paris. But the name of M. Gambetta was nevertheless a word of almost unabated power with the mass of the French people. He was still the embodiment of the Republic. He was the man who had made it and saved it, who had guided its destinies at many a crisis, and who, however or later, must have been called again to control its fortunes. His untimely death is nothing less than the sudden extinction of a powerful individual force, one of the most powerful, indeed, of such forces hitherto operating in Europe and preserving a doubtful equilibrium. Forces as powerful still exist, no doubt, both within France and outside, but the sudden removal of M. Gambetta at once disturbs the balance, and only experience can show in what way the equilibrium is to be restored. The future course of the French Republic is rendered as uncertain as that of a ship suddenly taken aback by a capricious and unexpected shift in the wind. The course of events in Europe is likely to be no less profoundly disturbed. If Prince Bismarck had never emerged from the comparative obscurity of the Frankfurt Diet, if Louis Napoleon had died as President of the French Republic, every one can see how different would have been the history of the past generation. The history of the coming generation may be, we may almost say must be, as profoundly modified by the removal of M. Gambetta. Whether the change is for good or for evil it needs more than human wisdom to say; but of its magnitude there can be no doubt whatever. To say as much as this is simply to discern the proportion and tendency of events quite independently of M. Gambetta's character and weight as a statesman. M. Gambetta was not only a man who had learnt to measure accurately and direct sagaciously the political forces, national and international, in the midst of which he moved. On a question of this kind there have been, and, perhaps, always will be, very various opinions. But that M. Gambetta was of late the foremost Frenchman of his time, that he had profoundly impressed his countrymen with the force and fire of his character, that he had established his claim to be placed in the very front rank of European statesmen—this was, at the time of his death, the almost unchallenged judgment of the world.

It is Gambetta's lasting and indefeasible claim to the praise and admiration of history. By his conduct of the national defence he established a hold on the hearts and imagination of the French people which not all the wear and tear of party politics during twelve eventful years has ever succeeded in more than temporarily relaxing. Into the story of those twelve years we are not much disposed to enter in detail at the present moment. They are by comparison the prose of M. Gambetta's life, as the brief but brilliant moments of his dictatorship were his poetry. In those twelve years he had only a few weeks of responsible power, and the record of those few weeks is hardly calculated to enhance, or even to sustain, his vast reputation. He has lived in a time of real though not violent revolution, and the share he has borne in shaping and controlling its course is one that will be better estimated, both in its merits and its defects, by history than it can be by contemporary observers. A statesman in revolutionary times can hardly be estimated by the conventional standards that suit an established society; nor must it be forgotten that M. Gambetta has died at an age when ordinary statesmen are only just beginning to show their mettle and capacity. Pitt, it is true, was Prime Minister at three-and-twenty, but Pitt was a heaven-born Minister, the marvellous son of a marvellous sire. Gambetta was a man of people and a simple advocate whom circumstances and fate raised to supreme power in the midst of a society in ruins. He was equal to the task then, and no one can say that, if his country had once more needed his services, he would not have been equal to the task again. What he did we know; what he still might have done it is now, unhappily, fruitless to inquire. By his actual tenure of office we are naturally reminded of the bitter words of the Roman historian—*consensu omnium capax imperii, nisi imperasset*. But the qualities of a statesman may be shown in other ways than by his actual conduct of affairs. It was M. Gambetta more than any one else who, after the overthrow of M. Thiers, kept the Republic alive during the Presidency of Marshal MacMahon. It was to him, whether actually or not, that the whole nation looked for the preservation of its liberties and the consolidation of its

institutions. It was he alone who during the fleeting succession of phantom Ministries kept alive the spirit and discipline of the party to whom the real destinies of the Republic were confided. It is for time alone to justify or to condemn the methods by which he acted and the ends for which he strove. For the moment we prefer to dwell only on M. Gambetta's indefeasible claims to the affection and gratitude of his countrymen. It is impossible not to feel at such a moment that the world itself is the poorer for the untimely loss of so potent a force, and that France is bereaved of the one statesman who taught her to be true to herself even in the hour of despair.—Times.

The Standard says:—The death of M. Gambetta will send a shock of sadness not only through the nation of which he was the most prominent figure and the most gifted politician, but through every community that has learnt to follow the varying fortunes and sympathise with the restless spirit of France. It is an event which casts a shadow over the dawn of the New Year, and seems already to plunge 1883 into profound gloom. . . . It is quite impossible to estimate at once the effect the death of Gambetta will have on the future of France and the fortunes of Europe. It may, however, be safely affirmed that, if we make exception of Prince Bismarck, there was no public character whose disappearance from the scene would have been so pregnant with good or evil as the disappearance of the great French Republican Leader. As far as can be judged, his death is an almost insupportable loss to France. He had passed through his wild period; he had got over the age of self-assertion; he had gathered experience; he was reaching political maturity, and had acquired that understanding of men and things without which all the genius in the world is unavailing in the sphere of practical statesmanship. For many years regarded as the Revolutionary champion of France, he was gradually coming to be looked upon as the sheet-anchor of order, and the future saviour of French society. The progression from the violence of theory to the moderation of practice is a well-known education and development in the lives of men who begin with a large store of inexperienced enthusiasm; and the very faults and blunders of Gambetta in the past promised to be serviceable to him in his management of the future. But all his experience, all his ripening wisdom, all his acquired apprehension of the national needs and the national failings, will serve him no more; and his successor, whoever he be, must begin where Gambetta began, and pass through the same novitiate. Time seemed to have trained and prepared him for a practical and useful career; and, just as he was fitted for the race, his place suddenly becomes vacant. It may be, of course, that his passionate nature, reasserting itself at intervals, would have involved France in a series of adventures at home, or in enterprises abroad, dangerous to her peace, and even fatal to her security. For his own fame, indeed, he may have been happy in the moment of his death. But in such a trying hour as this men will not easily be persuaded that his sudden loss is a gain to France or to Humanity. His countrymen will mourn his death and remember his name with affection; and to them in their bereavement Englishmen will extend their heartfelt sympathy.

The Daily Telegraph says:—Now that M. Gambetta's career is cut short he will be remembered in history as the one man who embodied the National Defence. He rose into the fierce light of a time of war when the destinies of France were plunged in the deepest gloom. Sedan seemed for the moment to have swallowed up not only an Emperor, but the nation itself. When all that remained of organised resistance was imprisoned in Paris and Metz the State drifted to destruction like a ship without a steersman. Then M. Gambetta leaped to the helm and saved the honour of France. Looking back on the events of that epoch with full light thrown upon the complete records, critics have censured the resistance as futile from the first. It did not seem so at the time to any man with knowledge and faith. France was surrounded, not by a few, but by a great nation of a few millions succumb to the invader after a few days, after fortresses untaken, with one great army intact at Metz, Paris unconquered, and the whole population and territory outside two or three besieged cities at the command of the National Government? Such a surrender would have involved infinite disgrace, and have done more harm to the future of the nation than the loss of the milliards or the sacrifice of half a million lives. Nor did the chances of the combat seem unequal. Germany was hard pressed merely to occupy the ground necessary for the security of her position. Every day increased the drain of men and money on a treasure not full and a limited population. Every month gave France breathing time and the chance of allies. All these calculations were upset, but the failure was not wholly due to M. Gambetta. Not knowing the art of war, he made many mistakes; but, had the time produced a General carrying into actual operations the energy and ability of the Dictator himself, and had the soldier been trusted, the prolonged strain of the campaign might have compelled even Prince Bismarck to assent to moderate and honourable terms of peace. It is known that at one time, when Orleans was captured by the French, the siege of Paris was all but raised by the Germans who could ill spare the men necessary to surround the city. In fact, one decisive victory by a French General would have so raised the broken spirits of the nation and the troops that the final issue itself might have become exceedingly doubtful. The hopes based on these facts gave M. Gambetta his courage, but he fought against destiny. No great general came to the front; no victory lighted on the banner of France. The Republic "found not a faithful friend nor generous foe. Strength in her arms nor mercy in her woe." There collection of that resistance, however, lived in the hearts of the people. The Empire, with every advantage in preparation and prestige; with all the organised resources of the land; with trained armies and experienced commanders, fell in six weeks before M. Gambetta's skill. The Republic took up the broken sword, and grasping the blade fought for five months—each stroke a self-inflicted wound—until she sank from sheer loss of blood. The ancient courage of the people was redeemed, and M. Gambetta's name will live

for ever in the national memory and in European records as the hero of that desperate but honourable war.

The Daily News observes:—The short time during which M. Gambetta held office as Prime Minister may count for nothing. He provoked his sudden fall from power, and the world only waited to see him reassume that power, and make a more serious use of it. At every crisis, great or small, in the fortunes of France, all observers began to ask themselves what would M. Gambetta do? Not a week had passed since this question formed the subject of eager speculation everywhere. The one event which no one then thought of, which entered into no man's calculations, has come to pass; and M. Gambetta, not yet having reached the age of forty-five, is taken from the service of his country. "What a world is this," how does "fortune banter us," Bolingbroke wrote to Swift in his despair when the sudden death of Queen Anne discomfited his plans and ruined his party. The death of M. Gambetta has scattered many a conjecture and made grim banter of many a political arrangement. Naturally the news was at first received almost everywhere with a feeling of something like incredulity. It could not be, people thought; it was impossible. Careers like that are not cut short by their greatest purposes left wholly unfulfilled. M. Gambetta seemed not yet to have taken his true place in the political life of France. All the previous events of his strange and brilliant story—his early struggles as an advocate and a democratic orator, his sudden popularity, his fierce opposition to the Second Empire, the position to which he sprang when that Empire fell, the energy with which he insisted that his countrymen must still continue to fight the German, the unparallelled devotion and influence with which he strove against Monarchical cabals, and at last triumphed over them—all this seemed but the prelude to the real career of the statesman. "And now," in the melancholy, memorable words of Evelyn, "is all in the dust."

The Paris correspondent of the Standard gives the following account of a visit he paid to Ville-d'Avray and the chamber of death on Monday:—M. Gambetta's suburban dwelling, known as Jardies, is a cottage of antique construction, standing in its own pretty timbered grounds, just outside the Sévres railway station. I went over this afternoon, as I felt sure that it would be the great point of attraction for the thousands of English and French who were expected to visit the Paris of Paris. The weather was beautiful and balmy as that of a day in an advanced spring. Crowds of passengers alighted at the Sévres station, and directed their steps to the dwelling where was lying, and to be seen, the very midst of his days, the most striking personage of the third French Republic. On arriving at Jardies I found a large crowd already filling the garden, and making their way into the house. I soon learned that the public were being freely admitted to take a last glimpse of the departed statesman. Strange as it may appear to English feeling to admit the motley crowd into the chamber of death within a few hours of the final scene, the visitors to-day to Ville-d'Avray evidently considered it as quite a matter of course, and would not have hesitated to themselves the departure of their just rights had they been refused admittance. I joined the throng which formed in the low small rooms of the ground floor, up the narrow old-fashioned staircase into the chamber of death. Into the four visitors only were admitted at a time. The body of M. Gambetta lay to all appearance just as he had died, on a simple French bedstead in the middle of a long room of considerable width and height. Upon high pillars of the head of the bed, and so on, were placed a full view of a fine head with its delicately chiselled features. The hair is brushed back from the brow, and the eyes are open. An expression of tranquillity is borne by every feature, and around the mouth seems the beginning of a happy smile. The face is covered by a bed of simple white flowers, beautiful in their simplicity. Beneath the bed, and in the room, were placed during this morning by bearded friends. On either side is a guardian attendant, and at the foot is an artist making a drawing of the face. On the left, a room, for a second time to be presented to each visitor to sign. The entries during to-day numbered some fifteen hundred. The crowd at Jardies to-day was, of course, orderly, as all French crowds are; but I should not be telling the truth if I were to say that I did not feel a certain amount of awe and solemnity in the presence of a crowd, as far as I could see, simply bent upon satisfying its curiosity and nothing more. In the lower rooms even jokes were not entirely absent, and the uninformed visitor who had not been surprised to be told that he was not alone in his grief, and who had seen the body of a great man—the greatest of all Frenchmen of his time. (Applause.) It is only, I think, right that at the commencement of my remarks I, who had with him a private intimacy of many years standing, I, who have met him, he, chief of a committee, at the English commission in Paris last year, were struck by his extreme courtesy and kindness towards the representatives of this country; and certainly there was no foreign people for whom he had a higher respect and regard than the inhabitants of England. All I think, of the English commission in Paris last year, were struck by his extreme courtesy and kindness towards the representatives of this country; and certainly there was no foreign people for whom he had a higher respect and regard than the inhabitants of England. 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PARIS, FRIDAY, JANUARY 5, 1883.

PARIS: PRICE 40 CENTIMES
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NOTICE.

A Four-page Supplement is published with this day's number of the MESSENGER, and will be delivered gratis with each copy of the paper. It contains our American news and an interesting variety of literary extracts.

LONDON, JANUARY 3-4, 1883.

THE IMPROVED PROSPECT IN
IRELAND.

At the Commission Court in Dublin on Wednesday another blow was struck at the organized lawlessness which is in conflict with the law in Ireland. The man Delaney, who was captured a few weeks ago when about to attempt the life of Mr. Justice Lawson, was convicted and sentenced to ten years' penal servitude. By such exemplary sentences, there is reason to hope, the system of terrorism by which an attempt has been made to paralyze the administration of justice in the Irish capital will be beaten down. Delaney's case was clear enough, so far as the facts were concerned, though a difficulty arose on a point of law which rendered the first trial, in which he was acquitted, a complete failure. The charge of attempting to murder the Judge, abortive. On Wednesday the prisoner was indicted for a conspiracy to murder. The same about-faced who had got the former indictment quashed "challenged the array" on the ground that due notice of a special jury had not been given in the case actually before the Court, the objection was overruled, and the charge was abundantly proved to the satisfaction of the jury. Although Delaney's finger did not pull the trigger of the weapon he carried—so that he had not technically attempted the crime—his movements and equipment left no doubt of his intent. The fact that a murder was not committed was due, beyond all reasonable doubt, to the precautions taken for the protection of the Judges, who are assailed with the most frantic invective in the organs and on the platforms of the Separatist party. The execration which Mr. Davitt and still less scrupulous agitators in Ireland heap upon "the rule" and "partisanship on the Bench" makes it imperatively necessary that high functionaries, political and judicial, should not be left exposed to the outrages of an excitable populace. But Delaney's proceedings were not those of a mere reckless street-ruffian inflamed by the rhetoric of his faction. He was armed, it was shown, with a new revolver of a costly and powerful character, purchased several months before by another person, evidently of superior station, at a gunsmith's in Oxford-street. Delaney, a working carpenter, not in regular employment, could not have bought the weapon himself, and he was unable to account satisfactorily for his possession of it. He was observed watching Mr. Justice Lawson's house some time before the attempt; he dogged the Judge through the streets, and was approaching him by a sudden movement, when he was seized with his hand on the butt of the loaded revolver. For the accused no witnesses were called. His counsel contended that the charge of conspiring with some persons unknown to commit a murder had not been made out. But the jury drew the inevitable inference from the unchallenged evidence of the witnesses for the Crown, and the Judge imposed the heaviest penalty allowed by law. The position of the judicial bench in Ireland is in many ways painful and difficult, though economists still think the Judge's salaries—a fair mark for the pruning knife. There can be no doubt that attempts to single them out for personal attacks should be punished with the utmost severity. It is questionable whether slightly veiled incitements to such attacks are not too often passed over with mistaken leniency. The resolution with which juries, both in Dublin and in the provinces, are now doing their duty is a cheering sign; but it must not be taken for more than it is worth. It must be remembered that the jurors are taken from a special class and that even an accidental want of vigilance on the part of the Crown counsel may lead to a defeat of justice, as in the first trial for the Lough Mask murder. But there is undoubtedly a change in the social atmosphere which encourages bold and loyal men to come forward and take their share of the responsibilities of citizenship. This is, in the main, due to the operation of the Crimes Act, which gives some assurance that outrages will be punished and law-abiding men protected. The Crime Act, however, would have accomplished little if it had not been for the notable improvement in the administration of the law. To Mr. Foster belongs the credit of having originated the plan of dividing the country into districts under "special resident magistrates," each supreme in his own district and possessing powers of initiative in all matters of police. But without the authority conferred by the Crimes Act which Mr. Foster was unable to obtain from his colleagues down to the time of his resignation, the new system would probably have been less successful than it has proved. Under Lord Spencer, aided by Mr. Jenkinson's Anglo-Indian experience, its organisation was completed and strengthened, and it has been at work for some months with increasingly good results. The "special magistrates" are directly responsible to the Home Secretary, and constantly report to him on local conditions, emergencies, and from time to time confer with him separately and sometimes, if they did last week, in a body. The stipendiary magistrates are responsible to the "specials"—who might well have been called, as Mr. Forster desired, "Commissioners"—after the Anglo-Indian precedent. The police are responsible to them, except in matters of discipline. In conjunction with the summary jurisdiction of the magistrates under the Crimes Act, the system—a real system of government—to a certain extent independent of the action of juries. But it is plain that loyal men, with such a system behind them, have an encouragement to do their duty which they never had before.—Times.

THE FLOODS.

The "etereal mildness" of the present winter appears to be by no means accompanied, on the Continent at least, by that gentleness which the poet associated with it in reference to a more appropriate season. Vast floods have taken place in England, and in Germany they have gathered with a vengeance. That country, at least North Germany, has for some years been pretty free from the plague of waters which has successively attacked France, Hungary, and Italy. Its physical conformation seems indeed to render it less liable than some others to such accidents. It has not the winding and sluggish streams or the rapid mountain torrents which in one way and another are about equally dangerous, and its forests have suffered much less than those of France. Our Wiesbaden correspondent telegraphs that at noon on Wednesday the Rhine reached the great height it had attained in November, and that 10,000 persons are homeless in the districts around Worms. The records are said to show no such high level for a full century. Almost every part of the river's course seems to be suffering. At Mayence and some other large towns the most strenuous engineering efforts for carrying out which the large garrisons afford facilities) have succeeded in staving off the danger to a great extent, though on Wednesday the situation was still regarded as extremely critical. The smaller villages and scattered houses appear to be in the greatest jeopardy. Houses have fallen by the hundred, great lakes many miles in width have been formed, dams and embankments have been burst, cattle, game, and crops destroyed, and a great, though fortunately not proportionate loss of human life incurred. On the Danube things appear to be equally bad, and as the Danube is a more impetuous river than the Rhine even greater damage may be feared. Late on Tuesday the Danube at Vienna was seventeen feet above its usual height, which, considering the great volume and breadth of the river, represents an appalling bulk of water. Our Vienna correspondent, in a despatch dated Wednesday night, says that the inhabitants of the city who live on the river bank passed an anxious night on boats was washed away, and Pesth is in much danger from the waters. Not so much ill news is reported from the third great river of Germany, the Elbe, but as there is mischief already in Bohemia and about its upper waters this too is not unlikely to follow suit. That Holland should be suffering from floods may seem only normal, but it must be remembered that the Dutch of to-day are by no means so amphibious as their ancestors. All this news represents an immense amount of suffering. Germany is not a rich country, and the "margin" of its poorer inhabitants, especially the agricultural classes, is far smaller than in France, while there is nothing like the amount of spare money among the middle and upper classes that there is in England. As in all countries, moreover, which have long been fully cultivated, an almost extensive water-course descending from distant hills, a very great deal depends on the dykes. If any thing like a general failure of these were to take place on the Rhine or the Danube the results, especially to the towns, would be of the very gravest character. Nor is the harm done by such inundations as these limited to the direct action of the water. Landslips are spoken of as threatening not a few places in the Rhine Valley. There is no doubt that a severe frost would be welcomed in Germany, though in a way it would add terribly to the misery of isolated and half-starved country folk. Such great turbid lakes of rapidly running water as are described would not, indeed, freeze, but at least the windows of heaven would not be opened for the adding of more water to the already overflowing fountains. — *Daily News.*

THE AGITATION IN ARMENIA.

The Varma correspondent of the *Standard* telegraphed on Wednesday night, "I have received further information from Erzerum which fully confirms what I have stated in my recent dispatch as to the existence of a popular movement among Armenians, having for its ultimate object their delivery from the Turkish yoke. At Constantinople, the authorities, as usual, are taking every precaution to conceal the real state of things, whilst at the same time trying to induce the Governor of the province to act with a view to the suppression of the movement. In obedience to these orders some four or five hundred unfortunate Armenians have been arrested and incarcerated in the pestiferous jails of Erzerum. There can be no doubt that Russia supports the movement, to further her own objects of aggrandisement in Upper Asia. The appearance of a number of guerilla bands in the neighbourhood of her frontier would furnish Russia with a sufficient pretext to occupy her neighbour's territory, with, of course, the ostensible object of restoring order to the country. Prominent Armenians with whom I had conversations last night, on the state of affairs in Asia, are of opinion that the movement which has broken out among their co-religionists is the abandonment of their cause by the European Powers. "England especially," they say, "led us to hope that something would be done to ameliorate our condition; but her policy tends more now to keep aloof from Armenian affairs, and that Article 23 of the Berlin Treaty remains a dead letter, we are in despair, and compelled to look to Russia for assistance. If Mr. Gladstone, who made such a fuss about the Bulgarians—a people not more interesting than the Armenians—had been even a trifle more honest, he would have told the Government that, in abandoning these last, after affixing their signature to a Treaty in which they solemnly undertook to secure better government for them." If nothing results from the consideration of past promises, it at least behoves England, in the interest of human rights, to see that the Armenian people no longer are exposed to the dangers at Erzerum received a fair trial at the hands of the Turkish authorities, and the British Consul should be instructed to watch and report on the progress.

THE MALAGASY ENVOYS.—The members

The Malayan Embassy had a very warm welcome at Manchester on Tuesday. Among the sights which they were shown were a large cotton-spinning mill, a calico-printing establishment, and one of the largest Manchester warehouses. They also attended on 'Change' at the hour of high 'Change, and were much interested in the proceedings. The merchants offered them a very warm greeting. In the evening they attended a *conversazione* in the town-hall, given in their honour by the mayor, and attended by about 1,500 persons.

ENGLAND, FRANCE, AND
MADAGASCAR

In the contemporary review for the current month, the *Quarterly*, Sirree, after combating our claims put forth on behalf of France with regard to Madagascar, goes on to say:—“The question now arises, what have Englishmen to do in this matter, and what justifies our taking part in the dispute? Let us frankly make two or three admissions. We have no right to hinder, nor do we seek to hinder, the legitimate development of the colonial power of France. So far as France can replace savagery by true civilisation, we shall rejoice in her advances in any part of the world. And further, we have no objection nor do we pretend to interfere with the duty of policy of England. But at the same time, such extensive responsibilities, we have in this part of the Indian Ocean constituted ourselves for many years a kind of international police for the suppression of the slave trade in the interests of humanity and civilisation; and this fact alone expressly or tacitly recognised by other European Powers, the sacrifices we have made to abolish slavery in our own colonies, and our commercial supremacy and naval power, have justified and enabled us to take this position. England has greatly to gain from the maintenance of the British constitution as a nation. Largely owing to the help she gave to the enlightened Hova King, Radama I., from 1817 to 1828, he was enabled to establish his supremacy over most of the other tribes of the island, and instead of a number of petty turbulent chiefdoms, to form one united government, to conduct intestine wars, as well as the export slave-trade of the country. For several years a British agent, Mr. Hastie, lived at the Court of Radama, exercising a powerful influence for good. The Hova King, and doing very much for the advance of the whole people. In later times, through English influence and by the provisions of our treaty with Madagascar, the import slave-trade has been stopped, and a large section of the slave population—those of African birth, brought into the islands by African slaving districts, have been set free (in June last) without compensation. England has done very much during the last sixty years to develop civilisation and enlightenment in Madagascar. The missionary workmen, sent out by the London Missionary Society from 1820 to 1835, introduced many of the arts and manufactures of their own country, iron-working, weaving, the processes of tanning, and several manufactures of chemicals, soap, lime-burning, etc., and they also constructed canals and reservoirs for rice culture. From 1862 to 1882 the same society's builders laboured hard, and the use of brick and stone construction have replaced the old native methods of mud manufacture and the preparation of slates and have erected numerous stone and brick churches, schools, and houses; and these arts have been so readily learned by the people, that the capital and other towns have been almost entirely rebuilt within the last thirty years. The dwellings of European fashion. England has also been the principal agency in the intellectual advance of the Malagasy; for, as already mentioned, English missionaries were the first to reduce the native language to a grammatical system, and give the people their own literature written from the alphabet. They also compiled a considerable number of books, and founded an extensive school system. If we look at what England has done for Madagascar, a far more plausible case might be made out—were we so disposed—for ‘English claims’ on the island than those which France can put forward. England has preserved Madagascar free from French control. These should not be overlooked, as the influence of the French in those seas is already sufficiently strong. Not only are they established in the Mascarenes, St. Paul, and St. Peter, off Madagascar, but they have taken possession of two of the Comoro group, Mayotta and Mohéli. Réunion is French; and although Mauritius and the Seychelles are under English governorship, they are largely French in speech and sympathy. And it must be remembered, that the first introduction of sugar, which is now the besides numerous inlets and six large gulfs, especially the Bay of Diego Suarez, of the finest natural harbours, and admirably adapted for a great naval station, the port of the island, was due to the discovery of the sea-power in the south-west Indian Ocean, making French influence preponderant in these seas, and in certain very possible political contingencies would be a formidable menace to our South African colonies.”

We have also commercial interests in Madagascar which cannot be neglected, because largely to the commerce of the world, it is one of our great natural resources, and its united export and import trade, chiefly in English and American hands, is valued at about a million annually. It is said that this is fourfold the value of the French, and Britis Madagascar outnumber those of France in the proportion of five to one; and our valuable colony of Mauritius derives a great part of its food supply from the grain of this island. But apart from the foregoing considerations, it is from no narrow point of view that maintaining the independence in Madagascar would work disastrously for freedom and humanity in that part of the world.

We are not wholly free from blame ourselves with regard to the treatment of the coolie population of Mauritius; but it must be admitted that, although the French in English in origin, and they retain a great deal of the outward want of recognition of the rights of coloured people which seems inherent in the French blood. So that successive governments have been constantly thwarted in their efforts and police in the attempt to obtain justice for the coloured immigrants. The French flag, sullied by being allowed to be used by slaves—though an inquiry owing to which our Captain Brownrigg met his death not long ago. Is it any exaggeration to say that the increase of French influence in the island of sad consequences to the natives, and, furthermore, to deteriorate over a part of the island would certainly work disastrously for the progress of Madagascar itself. All hope of progress is bound up in the strengthening and consolidation of the central Hova Government, with capable governors representing authority over all the French provinces. But even if we trust the French have depreciated and ridiculed the Hova power; and excepting Guillaumin, who, in his “Documents sur la Vie Occidentale de Madagascar,” has written with due appreciation of the civilising work of Radama I., has given evil of the central Hova Government, simply because every step towards the unification of the country means their own project less feasible. French policy is, therefore, to stir up the outlying tribes where the Hova authority is still weak, and discontent and dissension will cause internal divisions, in which case France will claim and offer “protection” to rebels. This is a noble “mission” for a great and enlightened European nation!

SUICIDE OF AN IRISH LADY.—

inquest was held in Belfast on Tuesday night on the body of a lady named Adelaide Murray, aged twenty-three, who committed suicide at her own residence on Monday evening by taking prussic acid. Miss Murray had for a number of years been engaged in literary pursuits, and supplied contributions to a number of periodicals. The jury returned a verdict to the effect that she committed suicide by taking prussic acid while in a state of a sound mind, and the conduct of the chemist who sold the drug to Miss Murray was strongly reprobated on by the coroner.

RECOLLECTIONS OF LÉON GAMBETTA

(FROM THE "TIMES.")

Léon Gambetta was in private life exactly what he seemed to be to those who saw him in public. He never wore that "east-iron mask," of which Balzac speaks as being necessary to every French statesman; and it was because he was so natural that he remained as pleasing to the last to those who were not pleased by his official character should have been studied like hieroglyphics. He was curiously misjudged by those who set him down for a political charlatan, as M. Sardou did in his comedy of *Rugosas*, or for a mere blustering office-seeker, *splendiferous mendax*. It was done by those who had not seen him. In private life Gambetta was essentially truthful and laughingly honest, though his bluntly expressed scorn of some of his opponents, were more honest than adventurisms, enabling them to say that he was a despoiler of honours and scruples. He did not despise scruples, nor timidity, which would have made his scruples and his honesty seem to them as in white garments and make an excuse for not joining in a fray. Of a Republican who was sincerely honest, though nervous, and whom he respected, he used to say:—"The man is a Koran! I never consult him without getting sound advice, maxims over which I do not quarrel for a whole day." He proved his place is on the shelf, if he himself had a lionine confidence in his own power to prevail over enemies in open conflict; and he hated petty means of circumventing an adversary, lobby-intrigues, subtle wiles, ruses, and other such things. It was only last year that he was elected by his electors of Rhône-et-Loire, he being mostly interrupted, he brought down his stick with a bang on the platform table and shouted to the rioters that they were "drunken helots." His friends were dismayed and argued that if he had repressed the audience he would have done much better. He said, "those fellows will respect me the more for speaking to them in their own language—besides, there must be no mistake about it: I mean to be their master, not their servant;" and what Gambetta said, then summed up all that he thought of revolutionaries. He thought of them as M. Thiers, who called him a *fou farieux*, and M. Grévy, who said to him, "*Vous mourrez dans la peau d'un insurgé*," were both equally mistaken. Gambetta had such a power of entrancing multitudes, he was so thoroughly popular, that he could not help being busy after the people's choice, as they say in France, that if he had been less conscientious he might have kept his country for the last 12 years in ceaseless convulsions. But he did not care for the suffrages of the ignorant and disorderly when he had raised up, for the welfare of his country, France, with foreign and domestic enemies, and ambitious men, it became his ambition to be the ruler of a Republic in which all sorts and conditions of men could live at ease—deposed Sovereigns, Dukes, and Cardinals, as well as others. He was not a monarchist, an Athenian—a man of Alcibiades, with more intelligence than his prototype. He dreaded to see Republican France commit atrocious manners which should scare away illustrious visitors from her soil. It flattered him that he was invited to dinner by the King of Greece, and to receive the Prince de Joinville, and that he was once asked by the Emperor to visit him after her son's death, obtained permission to enter France and soon during there often as she pleased; and even during the Proconsulate at Tours, when he had much fear from Orleans intrigues, he behaved with chivalrous courtesy towards the Princes of Orléans. He feared that the Prince de Joinville and the Duc de Chartres were serving the Republican armies under assumed names, he sent M. Arthur Ranc to the elder Prince with instructions to request his Royal Highness "deferentially" to leave France ground until the decree of amnesty should reach him; if he refused, he should be lawfully revoked; he allowed the Duc de Chartres (who was serving under the name of Robert Lefort) remain, and he caused him not only to be decorated with the Legion of Honour, but also promoted by rapid steps to a capitaine-général. For all this Imperialists are not to know—because they are in retreat of their relative animosity toward him—that no personal considerations would have induced him to play the part of Monk and to aid in a monarchial restoration. He was sounded more than once as to whether he would not give up the cause of the Republic, but he was turned, partly without anger, such answers as "I am ill-used," and illusions that may have been formed at Chislehurst on the strength of misrepresentations about his character.

People fell into errors about Gambetta for imagining that a man who loved society, 2000 and luxuries of all kinds, could be a good living, and luxuries of all kinds. There is a story, however, of a certain ambassador being twitted by a courtier for the fact, the philosopher, was enjoying a finer dinner. "Well," said he, "do you think I am good things of this earth?" "No," replied the courtier, "but you are a philosopher." "To gather friends round his table to make them merry with rare wines, a dishes prepared by a master-cook, was one of his chief delights, and he was a great host to his friends and a convivial gaiety, he could be untrue to say of him, however, that he had much tact. He possessed that politeness which comes from a warm heart, a man hardly be distinguished by his manners, but he was a man of good manners, he was polished, and he did not always know how to restrain his hospitality within acceptable limits. While he was President of the Chamber of Deputies, he gave a dinner to his party, to which only a few were invited. They were allowed to smoke; champagne was served to them without stint, and two or three divas of operetta sang to them from

LONDON GOSSIP.

(FROM THE "WORLD.")

[illegible]

beate Spring—more recently known as St. Anne's Well and Wild Garden—and the Wick House. The adjoining land it is proposed to devote to the erection of villas built on true sanitary principles. Dr. B. W. Richardson is sanitary adviser in this matter, so possibly his dream of "Hygeia" may be carried out in the future.

After Belt, Biggar. The monster trial, which has filled the papers for weeks, temporarily blocked the way for the redress of Miss Hyland's wrongs, and the most amusing cause célèbre since *Bardell v. Pickwick* will now be tried at an early day. The Land League camp is on this occasion divided against itself, and Mr. Patrick Egan, since his return to Dublin, is loudest in his expression of indignation at the base desertion of the fair one by the member for Cavan.

By this time my readers are well able to decide whether or no the *Lancet* is trustworthy on the subject of plum-pudding. For be it feared or not, the verdict in scientific experiments is either in petroleum or plum-pudding. I fancy both are instruments of death, but of course I may be wrong. I vow that if I offered that nutriment, accompanied with the cream of Devonshire, to an ancient aunt from whom I had expectations, I should be far more in the fright of the verdict of a cornerer's jury than of the verdict of a scientific jury. But there is no undisputed fact that a great many people ate plum-pudding last Christmas Day twelvemonth, and still survive? It is a delicate question.

It was only the other night, on returning from what was described in my invitation as a "friendly feed and reeve," that I learned that the *Amateur des Gourmands* had had dinner at the *Amateur des Gourmands*, to observe a vicarious repast. As Fate willed it, I opened a volume at a venture, and at a page on which was inscribed "Des Dinners d'Ami." The coincidence was so amazing—for remember we are speaking of over eighty years ago—that I thought I should not neglect to write down what I should have promulgated a few years since, which I culled from the eminent author, for the benefit of my readers. It is said to think of; but, alas, that dear Grimaldi is so often right!

He describes a friendly dinner as a delusion, a mockery, and a snare. Indeed, this styl of dinner was held up to ridicule in a comed played at the Français in 1740, entitled *Le Dehors Trompeurs*. Listen to this short quotation :

LE BARON.
Nous mangerons ensemble un poulet sans façon.
Et je vais vous donner un diner d'ami.

Non.

Je crains ces diners-là ; j'aime la bonne chère ;
Et traite-moi plutôt en personne étrangère.'

No doubt these lines exposed a great truth: "Come and have a chop, old fellow, at the club." Who is unacquainted with that shabby and perfidious invitation, especially at the close of year, and what export does not at once say? But if you say, "I have a few old pals, six in all, coming to dine with me at the Rialto; quite simple—half a dozen oysters, a turtle-soup, *un rôlet à la crème au gratin*, a lobster, followed by a neck of venison, a plover apiece, an orange tart, and if you like them, your infernal seasonable *entrées* of mince-pies and plum-pudding," who would refuse? And that is precisely the dinner attended a few nights ago; and Heaven bless the right merry gentleman who gave it me, and, above all, his Madeira!

The death of a deer from exhaustion is some similar cause while being pursued by Majesty's House of Lords. The riders will most certainly find the text for many ridiculous protests in Radical prints; and we shall probably have lectures *ad nauseum* on the cruelty of such pastimes. The fact doubtless is that there were any cruelty, it consisted in the feeding of this animal with the hunting bag. A luxurious living possibly led to fatty degeneration of the heart, from which he died. Instances of wild stags dropping down in the middle of a run from over-exertion, or after the severest chase, are not infrequently known to the sportsmen and the sportsman's servant. Such an inglorious end to the penalty these pampered caried deer pay the privileges of "civilisation."

It is not often that pink coats are seen within convent walls. One day the day after was when a deer strolled in the garden of the convent near Brighton dedicated to the Sacred Heart. The reverend mother, highly indignant with the whole proceeding, came out and remonstrated with the sportsman, and especially with the sportsman's servant, and the cause was by their profuse apologies.

One man suggested "sending the old lady some game" to appease her!

The Sussex staghounds had a great deal of last week, although the sport was principally confined to the road, macadam, and rail—although at one period of the afternoon some of the horsemen were allowed to follow the railway between Haslemere and Walton, and only vacated their position in time to get out of the way of a passing train—all but one recalcitrant steed, however, who, with owner tugging at his bridle, remained across the metals in time when the engine hit his quarters, and knocked him dead into the River Mott. He had been a rider for some years, and was a good one. Some fun was had in the take of the deer by an impetuous pursuer rushing in and seizing a hind—indeed, who he speedily dropped; the only reward he received being some veiled compliments from the tongue of the huntsman.

THE "MARRIED ROLL."

A very sensible general order has just been issued by the War Office. It relates to married soldiers belonging to the First Class Army Reserve who have agreed to complete their twelve years' service with the colours are to be immediately brought on the married roll :—

It is fully expected that this 'will indeed some 3,000 men to remain with their respective corps, and not go back to their regiments. The order will be issued, but both ways will be reduced by a very large figure the number of individuals who are thrown upon the labour market at a time when work is very difficult to obtain; and it will increase considerably the number of unemployed and tried soldiers in the ranks. It did not, however, represent a campaign in Egypt against the reserve, but it did not do how much men valuable are seasoned soldiers than boys or cruits; and an order which will add to the number of the former in the ranks must always be welcomed. The expected control of the Recruiting Regulations, with the present rules, will regulate, about ten thousand men will be added every year to the reserve force. As a matter of course, these trained and tried soldiers will, if replaced at all, be replaced by raw recruits. There is a general expectation that there is shown a desire on the part of the military authorities to have as many old, or comparatively old, soldiers possible with the colours. This is as it should be. For either individuals of departing age, or the error of the issue, is a great loss. It is better that they should stay at all. A certain amount of young blood is no doubt good in the service; but to sacrifice everything to the theory of short service was a great mistake. However, that error is now evidently acknowledged; and it is to be hoped that the same will be the case with the general order for the reserve. It will be added to the general order for the reserve. Foreign armies have always served our regiments for the very valuable which we were lately so anxious to do away with—that of having our regiments composed of tried soldiers. The national sailing and the matter of filling the ranks with untried lads to the exclusion of others, we were in danger of ruining our army until very lately. Let us hope that we have now heard the last of this folly, and that the army will be able to fill its ranks with the very best. To fill our ranks less or very long.

THE LANCET

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Great Britain.

LONDON, JANUARY 4-5, 1883.

ENGLAND'S DEFINITE PROPOSALS AS TO EGYPT.

In undertaking the task imposed upon it by the course of events in Egypt, the British Government has not been unmindful of the consideration due to the other European Powers. England received no mandate from Europe, and was, therefore, under no direct obligation either to explain her policy beforehand or to seek for a retrospective approval of it. Nevertheless, the course of events and good policy require that Europe should be formally and officially acquainted with the views of the English Government on the circumstances, motives, and aims of its action in regard to Egypt. The case of France stands, however, on a somewhat different footing. The question of the Canal is one which belongs in a special manner to England and France alone, and France is on that account entitled to a certain priority of consideration. In recognition of opportunity of acquainting Mr. Duleux with the views of the English Government on the subject of the Canal, in those views the French Government found itself unable to concur, and some time ago Mr. Duleux expressed his dissent in a despatch addressed to Lord Granville. Lord Granville has now, it appears, replied that the English Government has no new proposals to make. This reply necessarily brings the negotiation to an end, but the friendly relations subsisting between the two Powers happily remain unimpaired. England, indisposed to restore the Joint Control, and the French Government in its cessation as an unwilling acquiescence in its abolition, is a matter of fact, though it may still be its abolition. However this may be, it now rests with France rather than with England to resume the negotiation. England has made a definite proposal, which France has definitely declined. England has no new proposals to make, and, therefore, if France makes none, the question falls to the ground. The conclusion of these special negotiations with France affords an opportune moment for England to offer to Europe at large a general exposition of the policy hitherto pursued by her in Egypt. With this object a circular despatch has been addressed by Lord Granville to the representatives of England abroad. This despatch was prepared some little time ago, but, out of courtesy to the Porte, it was first sent to Constantinople, accompanied by an explanatory note, and now, after some delay, it has been delivered to the other great Powers. As will naturally be expected, the circular deals rather with the past than with the future. It sets forth what has been done in Egypt for the restoration of order, for the re-organization of the Khedive's Government, and for the maintenance of its authority, and it explains the views of the English Cabinet on the establishment of the gendarmerie and other measures necessary for the preservation of order. England thus offers spontaneously to Europe an account of her stewardship, as it were. Recognizing the common interests of Europe in the tranquillity and good government of Egypt, and frankly accepting the responsibility of securing those ends which circumstances and her own paramount interests have imposed upon her, she explains to the Powers the measures she has taken for the purpose. It must not, however, be supposed that the circular of asking for the sanction of Europe for what has been done in Egypt. It is purely explanatory and in no sense apologetic. Europe has issued no mandate, and England has acted throughout on her own initiative and her own responsibility. Nor are the Powers specially invited by the despatch to express their opinions as to the future settlement of the country. Its issue will probably give an opportunity for a friendly interchange of views, but the circular is guarded in its reference to the future, and leaves open policy to a great extent determined hitherto, by the course of events. It is obvious that this is the only course consistent with the interests either of Egypt or of England. England has undertaken a task from which the rest of Europe recoiled; she has established rights and assumed responsibilities in Egypt which belong to herself alone and cannot now be surrendered to or shared with any other Power; but, there is nothing in her past conduct to conceal. The Government has, therefore, taken a convenient opportunity of offering the usual explanations in proper diplomatic form, though as to the future it prudently refrains from giving pledges which no Power has a right to exact. There is, of course, no reason to think that any Power will be at all disposed to ask for such pledges. Europe has hitherto stood aside and allowed England to act, and the circular of Lord Granville will, no doubt, as our Paris correspondent says, be received with satisfaction by all the Powers. France, it is true, remains at issue with England on the subject of the Canal, but that is a subject on which the two Governments may easily agree to differ without further discussion. With this exception, there is probably nothing in the circular which will not be acceptable to France as to the other European Powers. On the subject of the internal settlement of Egypt, so far as it concerns the future, the circular, as we have said,

affords little information, and invites no comment. On one subject, however, it makes a definite proposal. It invites the Powers of Europe to recognise once for all the principle of the free navigation of the Suez Canal. In other words, it is proposed in effect that in future the Canal shall in all circumstances be open to ships of all nations and of all descriptions. This is to invest the Canal with the maritime status for which we have often contended; to treat it as virtually an arm of the sea freely open to the navigation of all Powers, flags, and vessels, but subject to the common maritime rule which forbids belligerent operations within the customary limits of territorial jurisdiction. Thus all belligerent operations would be prohibited both in the Canal itself and within a certain specified distance of both its entrances, and a special proviso to this effect would be inserted in the Convention or other instrument establishing the general principle of the free navigation of the Canal. We believe this to be the best practical solution of the delicate international questions which might at any moment arise out of the particular maritime character of the canal. It is already in effect an arm of the sea, passing without obstruction from one great basin to another, and its essentially maritime character is not materially affected by the circumstance that special rules are necessary to insure its safe navigation. As to secure the freedom of navigation in all circumstances, and how to enforce the prohibition of belligerent operations within the specified limits, are questions no doubt of great moment, and perhaps, of some little difficulty. But if the principle be accepted, an acceptable method will, doubtless, sooner or later be found of settling all such questions of detail. As regards England herself and her paramount interest in the security of the road to India, the principle of free navigation is, to say the least, as satisfactory as any that could be devised. No Power that commanded the sea on both sides of the Canal would have any interest in carrying on belligerent operations within the channel itself, and so long as England retains her naval superiority and her stations in the Mediterranean and at the mouth of the Red Sea she will always be practically command both entrances to the Canal. On the other hand, no Power is likely to have any interest adverse to the proposed principle of free navigation in all circumstances. To all intents and purposes the Canal will be like any other arm of the sea, open to all flags, belligerent and neutral alike, subject only to this condition, that belligerents will be bound over to keep the peace within certain limits. As this exposes a belligerent to nothing more than the common risk of conquest or capture by an enemy strong enough to command the sea, while it leaves the rights of neutrals untouched, it is difficult to see the grounds on which any Power is likely to demur to the proposed solution.—Times.

THE CASE OF DR. EDWARDS.
No more pitiful story than that which is told of the death of Dr. Whitfield Edwards by his own act can possibly be imagined. Without prejudging the case, we know at least what was Dr. Edwards' view of the situation from which he sought refuge in suicide. A disgraceful charge had been brought against him, he had come to think that the charge could not, for reasons known to him, be met and refuted; and he fancied that his life must end in the future be one of poverty and disgrace. There seems reason to suppose that Dr. Edwards' character was far more secure than he had imagined. But he shrunk from the most awful horror of human life—from dishonour, which is worse than death, or pain, or poverty. He was of opinion that the mere charge in itself was enough to tarnish his reputation, and he could not endure to live with a blemished character. His action ought to be a warning to every one who is tempted by the fiend of suicide. The tempter's one strong argument is always, "Things cannot be worse, either in this world or the next." When a man once grants this premise, suicide is the inevitable conclusion of the practical syllogism. The fallacy in the argument is obvious enough to a man whose own life is not in the difficult place. Things might be worse—about that we know little—but the circumstances are rare in which things might not become infinitely better. Possibly Dr. Edwards would have known that by experience if he had waited but a single day. There is a curious tale of a "presentiment" which might comfort some men of suicidal tendency. A young fellow chanced to be passing the night at an inn in a western town. He went to bed, slept, and waked after dreaming that his presence was wanted in a certain house in a street he had never heard of. Let us call it 9, North Gate. He slept again, dreamed the same dream, and, as he felt wretched, he got up, went out, and looked for 9, North Gate. After losing himself in dim-lit streets, and asking his way from suspicious guardians of the night, he reached North Gate. The tall houses showed black against the sky; there was but one light in a garret. The house in which the light was shining was number 9. Determined to see the adventure out, the young fellow rang, knocked, kicked, and at last saw the light disappear from the garret window. A man came down with a candle, opened the door, and said, "What do you want?" "Upon my word I don't know," said the other; "I had an idea I was wanted." "You interrupted me when I was just going to cut my throat," said the man of the house; but, having been interrupted, he left his throat uncut, and was none the worse. He did not like death on second thoughts, which in the case of suicides are certainly best, as Cowper found, and he phrased too, who was just going to kill himself when he was stopped by the spectre of Plotinus. Life is full of unexpected turns, changes, consolations, and it is wiser to give life her chance.—Daily News.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT IN SCOTLAND.—On Thursday night a passenger train on the North British Line between Edinburgh and Glasgow ran into a goods train at Cowlands. Fortunately the passenger train was slowing at the time. The force of the collision, nevertheless, was so great that nine persons were injured, and considerable damage was done to the goods train. The accident occurred over an embankment. The goods train was within a very short distance of the spot where the other day nineteen persons were injured. The driver of the passenger train states that the signal was clear, while the signal man denies this.

THE RESTORATION OF CETEWAYO.

The Maritzburg correspondent of the Daily News telegraphed on Thursday that information continues to reach him with regard to the restoration of Cetewayo. All impartial persons acquainted with Cetewayo and the Zulus are unanimous in condemning Sir H. Bulwer's arrangements as unjust, and in thinking that a prolonged peace certainly by a generous treatment of Cetewayo and the observance of the old boundaries. Telegrams from Capetown state that the universal opinion there is that the present conditions of the restoration cannot produce missions of the Zulus, and that an outlet must be found in Zululand for the Natal natives is altogether hollow. The Native Question in Natal can be safely handled with care, patience, and honesty. So can the South African questions. As regards the Transvaal, there are no people more desirous of living on cordial terms with England if the Colonial Office will only allow them. I cannot use words too strong to describe the critical nature of the situation in the Transvaal. The Zulus and the people are puzzled and distrustful with regard to the mission of Cetewayo. Cetewayo leaves Capetown to-day and is expected to disembark on the 10th.

The Daily News says:—The telegram of our correspondent at Maritzburg describes the policy of doing things by halves is usually a perilous one. It is never safe to be just or generous by halves. It is almost better, so far as safety is concerned, to be consistently and boldly ungenerous than to take the middle course, and to have a half-maximum in a rule of conduct which may command a certain evil success in politics. It is strange that it should be left to unscrupulous statesmen of the Stafford type to take the word of the Zulus for their motto. To have good intentions and to be afraid of carrying them out, to be weakly virtuous and irresolutely just is fatal. Yet it is frequent. Cetewayo is being restored on conditions which appear to be a restoration merely of half his grace. The arrangements which have been adopted have been apparently devised so as to satisfy nobody. They promise, after a period of disturbance, anarchy, and bloodshed, to take the place of a restoration, but which is being prepared for as a fact. Lord Derby takes the administration of the Colonial Office at a critical period, not only for South Africa and for England, but also for himself. He has the opportunity of showing that he has the strength of true statesmanship. If he fails to seize it, he cannot avoid disclosing his lack, with many high gifts, of this essential quality.

ENGLAND AND THE VATICAN.

We (Standard) have received the following telegram from Cardinal Manning respecting the Despatches that have passed between me and Cardinal Jacobini, concerning diplomatic relations between England and the Holy See, is utterly destitute of foundation. We have also received the following telegram from our correspondent at Rome, dated Thursday evening:—"Mr. Errington paid a visit to-day to the Vatican. It is stated positively at the Vatican that Mr. Errington comes to Rome to arrange for the appointment of an official English Resident there."

The Morning Post says:—We have never pretended to reproach the Government with its diplomatic courtesies to the Papacy; we have only urged that they should be frank and direct in the sense in which other delicate diplomatic transactions may be so described. It is simply absurd to pretend that we are not represented at the Papal Court, as it would be exceedingly unbecomingly if England, as she has been represented by the Pope, should refuse to accept the Queen's representative as Secretary of the Embassy accredited to the King of Italy. The relations between the Vatican and the Queen's representative are of a delicate and confidential nature, and it is not surprising that the Pope should refuse to accept the Queen's representative as Secretary of the Embassy accredited to the King of Italy. 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Great Britain.

LONDON, JANUARY 6-7, 1883.

THE FUTURE OF FRENCH REPUBLICANISM.

Discussing the political consequences in France of M. Gambetta's death, the *Times* says:—Whoever he may be, the new leader will be less dreaded by the Extreme Left than M. Gambetta was. Our Paris Correspondent, discussing M. Jules Ferry's chances of succeeding to the leadership, remarked: "That he need not stand in the place of the calamities by which it was sought to make M. Gambetta unpopular." This is quite true, for M. Ferry's qualities are business-like rather than brilliant; there is no dangerous glamour of popularity about his name; and he has never shown that he cherishes any ambition to become a dictator. M. Ferry was an excellent Minister; and the Republican party contains several other statesmen of marked ability who might compose a strong and popular Administration if they could be prevailed upon to sink some of their small differences. That they should have been hitherto unable to do this is a disconcerting symptom to the observer of French politics. A Cabinet might have held the office entirely of men who have held the office of Premier. M. Jules Simon, M. Waldeck-Rousseau, M. Freycinet, M. Ferry, and M. Ducloux have all presided over Republican Cabinets. Then there are M. Léon Say, who has served more than once with great distinction as Minister of Finance; M. Ribot, who displayed so much financial knowledge as President of the Budget Commission this year; M. Cocheret, the much respected Minister of Posts and General satisfaction amid three changes of Cabinet; M. Waldeck-Rousseau, who won golden opinions as a Parliamentary debater during his brief tenure of the Home Office under M. Gambetta's Ministry; and not a few others. Any Liberal Cabinet in England has to be made up of statesmen quite as much divided on minor points of policy as these French Liberals may be; and there would seem to be no reason why the French should not do as is done here, and try to form an arrangement by determining what are the questions upon which they are all agreed, and then to the Republic party at this hour; consequently the existence of five or six factions is an anomaly. Up to this time the advent of any new man in politics has generally led to the creation of a fresh party or "group." The Deputy who has made a telling speech or successfully carried an important motion rallies a little band of followers, forms what is called a "cave," and stands for a moment at the head of the party in Paris, half of which are of the peculiar opinions or crochets of "groups" whose leaders have to be treated with whenever a new Cabinet is to be formed or whenever any momentous division is going to take place. Parliamentary business cannot be carried on indefinitely in this way. The Republicans have shown that they are not incapable of discipline, for in 1877, when Marshal MacMahon dissolved the Chamber, a truce was proclaimed in order that all sections of the Liberal party might co-operate in the re-election of the 363 members of the Left; and by this union, with admirable good faith on all sides, the Republicans achieved a signal victory at the polls. Although the circumstances of the Republic may not be so difficult now as they were then, the confidence of the nation in the Republican party as a whole would assuredly be greater if its most distinguished members could once more be seen working together. The disappearance of Gambetta and Chazy certainly opens a career to many ambitions; but ambition is a common and sordidly self-seeking, and common prudence may suggest to men who want to make their way under a Republic that their first task must be to consolidate existing institutions by promoting national respect for them. It would be idle to assert that the cause of Republicanism has been much advanced by the present Chamber of Deputies, which overthrew three Cabinets in eight months and, until M. Ducloux came to his rescue, led M. Grévy to contemplate resignation, in his despair at being unable to find Ministers.

FRANCE WITHOUT GAMBETTA.

The *Saturday Review* cannot yet appreciate the void which M. Gambetta's death will leave in French politics. Only the event can show whether the loss to the Republic is greater than the loss to the country, or only equal to it. We are told, indeed, that even to imagine the overthrow of the present French Republic argues a total unfitness for political criticism. The strength of conviction which this is said would be more impressive if it were the same thing had not been said by the admirers of every Republic in turn. The existing order of things in France has one great merit. Its strength lies in the weakness of its foes. If a pretender to the French throne XII. of man of the stamp of Alphonse XII. of Spain, this heroic confidence in the stability of the Republic would scarcely be felt. It is at least conceivable that some of those who now govern France would then be considering how soon it might be prudent to set up a Dynasty

Left. There is nothing to show that M. Gambetta's hold over the propertied and Conservative elements in the French people had been weakened to any serious extent. He was still accepted as a champion against the Extreme Left and all the social and economical heresies which the Extreme Left are supposed to hold. And now this champion is gone. The strongest man in France is no longer at the service of the most timid classes. While M. Gambetta lived they were Republicans because M. Gambetta was a Republican. Now that M. Gambetta is dead it is hardly safe to take for granted that their Republican ardour will undergo no diminution.

The *Spectator* does not believe that the Republic will even tremble, far less perish, at M. Gambetta's death, for it rests upon a rock. But, in a country like France, every leader who can lead is a great force, and if only for the weight behind him, and Gambetta was by constitution of mind contemptuous of visionary dreams. He could insist, and insist successfully, that whatever the speed, the horses must be kept in the harness, or there would be a catastrophe. That was much, and there was this more. If the overturn ever comes in France, it will come either through the action of the army or its refusal to act against insurgents; and while Gambetta lived, neither catastrophe was in the least degree probable. He was, probably the one sincere Republican who had in the French army the influence of a successful Marshal of France—certainly the one civilian who, if France were to win a campaign overshadowed by the general in command. To have lost a man of that kind is a grand misfortune for France, for an able man than Gambetta might rise, and yet not have Gambetta's history or his rooted abhorrence of what he called the "sterile round of coups d'état."

THE DEATH OF GENERAL CHANZY.

The *Times* says that in General Chanzy France has lost her most distinguished soldier. Amid the disasters of the war against Germany, two generals, Faidherbe and Chanzy, stood out prominently, for they did in some degree successfully resist the enemy; but Chanzy's achievements, at the head of the sixteenth army corps, on the Loire, took a stouter hold of the popular imagination than Faidherbe's honourable yet incomplete victory at Bapaume. There was a French dash in Chanzy's tactics which caused French hearts to thrill; and when the war closed there was a strong outburst of national gratitude towards the man who, by remaining undefeated to the end, was thought to have saved the honour of French arms. Chanzy will be mourned as a Republican as well as for his military exploits and promise. His death, falling so quickly upon that of M. Gambetta, must disturb many political calculations, and will increase the uncertainty that appears to prevail as to the immediate prospects of parties in France.

The *Standard* sees something more than mere coincidence in the death of General Chanzy while the remains of M. Gambetta are lying in the Palais Bourbon. These events seem to have been brought into juxtaposition by a certain melancholy fitness. It was the patriotic faith of the one that gave opportunity to the military genius of the other; and at one time the more sanguine friends of the Government of National Defence had persuaded themselves that the sword of Chanzy would justify the desperate counsels of the impetuous Dictator of Tours. As Commander of the second Army of the Loire, summoned and equipped by the persevering ardour of Gambetta, Chanzy for a moment attended the French for a moment to the investment of Paris; but shortly before Paris fell, Chanzy saw his army melt away, after its most stubborn nucleus had been driven in rout through Le Mans. But it is not by results that either Gambetta or Chanzy was judged then, and it is still less by any such result that they will be estimated now. If the chief object of life were, as it is with many noble minds, a posthumous fame, death has chosen the career of General Chanzy. Scarcely towering enough to go down to posterity alone, he has now some chance of being gratefully remembered by the French people as the comrade in death of the indefatigable Administrator who bade him go forth and conquer.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE POPE.

It appears necessary to remark that even though the Government do not intend to appoint a Minister at the Vatican, it does not follow that they have not been and are not bargaining with the Pope for his assistance in ruling Ireland. To deny that they intend the one thing is no denial that they are doing the other. In fact, it has never been supposed that what Mr. Gladstone wants is the restoration of diplomatic relations between England and the Vatican; that has been said to be the price of what he wants—namely, the Pope's aid in governing Ireland by any such assistance. That particular price, for any such assistance, the Pope would naturally ask; nor do we doubt, for our own part, that it has been at any rate discussed, and not for an hour only. But that these terms have been rejected, that there is now no intention of paying that particular price, is no proof that a transaction was never entered upon or that it has come to an end. The Government, in short, may have no intention of appointing a Minister at the Vatican, and yet may be engaged in bargaining for the Pope's assistance in aid of the Queen's authority and the authority of law. And it is precisely that which has been so long suspected and so strongly objected to. Moreover, the danger is, that while the consent of Parliament is necessary to restore diplomatic relations with the Pope, it is not necessary for the sort of Kilmainham trafficking which resulted (for one thing) in the Arrears Bill. Therefore the public should be warned against accepting the statement that "the Government has no intention to appoint a Minister at the Vatican" as a denial that negotiations of the kind that is feared have been or still are going on. There may never have been any such intention; yet the Government may still be bargaining to enlist the "social power" of the Pope in aid of the Government "at a time of great social disturbance"—Mr. Glad-

stone's own language)—in other words, to employ the spiritual powers of the priest for purposes of police.—*St. James's Gazette.*

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT IN IRELAND.

The *Saturday Review* considers that the most pressing questions of the moment in relation to Ireland are those of the probable concessions in the direction of self-government and the relief of distress. Mr. Herbert Gladstone has followed Mr. Chamberlain in raising the hopes of the Irish in the political drama. Gladstone's rôle in the political drama seems to be now pretty well defined, and it is suitable enough to a young man, who, with none of his father's abilities or accomplishments except self-confidence and a ready tongue, appears to possess even less than his father's discretion. 'One of the worst-governed countries in Europe,' as Mr. Herbert Gladstone describes Ireland—with a pleasing forgetfulness that his own father has been responsible for the government of Ireland ten years out of the last fifteen—is to be years out of the knowledge necessary for self-government 'by drastic reform.' Mr. Herbert Gladstone is too uncompromising to the Irish people. They may not have the knowledge and education necessary for what he means by self-government for it is only fair to suppose that Mr. Herbert Gladstone is a loyal, though not very intelligent, Englishman; but they have been thoroughly educated in, and are awake to, the fact that they mean by self-government; and there is not the least doubt in the world that they will avail themselves of any facilities that may be offered to them in order to acquire that self-government. In the same way it may be said that the lions in the Regent's Park are insufficiently educated in comparison with Mr. Cooper's more civilised beasts in the art of making their own living, and that the administration of the Zoological Gardens is sadly centralised. But, if the drastic reform of turning them loose in the neighbourhood was attempted, it cannot be doubted that they would pick up for themselves a certain art of providing for themselves very readily. It is of course impossible to know what (if any) precise plans underlie the vague language about local self-government which Mr. Herbert Gladstone, his father, and Mr. Chamberlain have used. But English statesmen who propose, and English electors who permit, the adoption of any such plans cannot and do not do so without fair and ample warning. The state of town councils, guardians, and other elected bodies in Ireland at the present moment indicates accurately and fully what will be the result. In too many cases, if not in a large majority, these bodies, while careless and inefficient performers of their real duties, are energetic in availing themselves of their position for political purposes—that is, in plain language, for demonstrations against the integrity of the Empire. Their conduct is perfectly fair and open; it is positively generous if frank admission of what would happen if more self-government were given to Ireland. It might almost be made a new Irish grievance that the obnoxious Saxon declines to take account of the warning given in so chivalrous a fashion.

HUSBANDS AND WIVES.

Last week there came into operation a statute known as the Married Woman's Property Act, but which may be more correctly described as an Act for the better protection of husbands. For a long time past it has been a complaint with a certain number of ladies who have taken upon themselves the championship of the sex that, to put the matter roughly, the property of the wife is the property of the husband, and they forgot to take into account the fact that the credit of the husband was the property of his wife, and that she could pledge it to any extent, and leave him to endure the consequences. There may have been, no doubt, many men who have dissipated the marriage fortune of their wives. But it is certain that at least as many wives have ruined their husbands. There have been various attempts to put the law upon a better footing, and in some few details it has been amended. A special pleader of the name of Benedict, who flourished somewhere in the reign of George IV. of blessed memory, did something on his own account to improve the law in this respect. Mrs. Benedict ordered a large amount of jewellery, and it was held by the Court of King's Bench that the order was extravagant and superfluous, and that her husband was not liable. Three years later it was decided by the Court of Common Pleas that, as House of Commons had passed a bill in Mr. Benedict made his wife a proper allowance for necessities, he was not responsible for an exorbitant bill incurred by her, in his name, for kid gloves and silk stockings. These somewhat antiquated precedents were recently upheld by the House of Lords in the memorable case of Debenham against Mellon, in which judgment was delivered by Lord Selborne, Blackburn, and Watson. Mr. Mellon, who was manager of a hotel at Bradford, was sued for clothes of an expensive character, purchased by his wife in London. His answer was that he had never done or intended to do any act which authorised his wife to purchase goods in London, and that, consequently, he was under no liability. In the House of Lords the husband was held liable on the contracts of the wife if they are such as a wife, from her position, might reasonably be expected to make. In the case of Mrs. Mellon there was a clear distinction. The wife of a business man who follows his calling at Bradford has obviously no more right to pledge his credit in London than in Paris or in Vienna. The scope of her agency is limited by the sphere of her household duties.

Similarly, if a married woman orders goods which are not necessary for her position in life, she exceeds her agency, the limits of which depend upon the income of her husband. So far the law was clear enough already. But the present Act has stereotyped it. It is difficult to give, in detail, the whole effect of a long Act of Parliament; but the general result of the Married Woman's Property Act is sufficiently clear. Every bargain into which a married woman enters, from the purchase of a loaf of bread to that of a sable cloak worth many times

its weight in gold, is now absolutely her own contract and bargain, unless the tradesman can positively show that her husband had clothed and invested her with authority. What was case law in Debenham and Mellon has now been made matter of statute. If the tradesman cannot prove the husband's authority for the bargain, his sole remedy is against separate estate as the wife may have. Should there be settlements upon her, he will be able to garnish them. If there be put his hands upon them, but if there be no separate estate, he will be absolutely without redress. This is a wholesome state of things, and will do much to check the evil custom of long credit for luxuries and superfluities to married women. Many a professional man has been hopelessly ruined by the improvidence or extravagance of his wife; and the present Act affects all classes of society. It will relieve the City clerk, with some few pounds a week, whose spouse has ordered a sea-skin jacket upon mechanic, whose good woman has fallen into the clutches of the "tally man;" and, on the other hand, it will shelter a husband whose life insists upon living at a rate altogether out of proportion to his income, and accordingly mortgages his name to confectioners, milliners, upholsterers, livery stable keepers, florists, jewellers, and other such accommodating persons. It is impossible, of course, to predict how the ordinary business of life will be carried on under this new order of things. But it is quite consistent with the general tenor of the Act that a husband should be able to give a general recognition to the acts of his wife sufficient to bind him thereafter to other acts of a similar character. If, for instance, he pays a butcher's bill every quarter for a year or a year and a half, he will clearly have allowed his wife to hold herself out as his agent for the purchase of butcher's meat to a reasonable amount. If, however, a married man be troubled with an incompetent or a negligent wife, he will do well to cover himself from all responsibility whatever by giving her distinct notice that she must not exceed a certain weekly sum for all her household expenses. Should he do this, and should he pay her the money with regularity, no action can possibly be brought against him for any order which she may choose to give, or any liability which she may be pleased to incur. If, in short, a man wishes to be protected against a wife who is careless and who mismanages his household, he has the remedy in his own hands. If he puts her on an allowance, and pays it punctually, he need have no fear of Christmas bills, and need only concern himself with the rent, the taxes, and his own personal expenses. On the other hand, the new Act gives married women certain very definite advantages. Whatever property may come to them in their own right is absolutely their own. It cannot be touched by the husband or appropriated by his creditors, and the same rule applies to all earnings which a married woman may acquire by her own exertions. If she carries on, or business of a shop, or can sing, or paint, or give lessons, or otherwise put her time to good purpose, her salary or wages will be absolutely her own, and she will be able to hold them in defence of any husband who may choose to set up a claim to them. Were Thackeray's Captain Hokey Walker, the husband of the Ravenswing, now amongst us, he would find his occupation gone. More than this, the statute is so precise as to give the wife a right, if she lends money to her husband out of her own purse, to rank as a creditor upon his estate, and to receive a proportionate dividend.—*Observer.*

THE MISTAKE IN ZULULAND.
The *Saturday Review* says:—Sir Bartle Frere could scarcely ask for a better proof of the soundness of his colonial policy than the dealings of the Ministry with Hlubi and John Dunn. No Colonial Minister could well be more opposed to anything likely to lead to an extension of his territory in any part of the world than Lord Derby; and yet almost the first measure taken since his entry into office has been an annexation. It is highly probable that we shall before long have taken the whole country in which we have been dealing with the territory of Hlubi and John Dunn.
The *Spectator* says:—This is not the arrangement to which the British people assented. Their idea was that they were having learned by experience that he could resist the British, was to be restored and left alone, a moderate territory being reserved for such chiefs as Cetewayo might be inclined to put to death. They were, however, to defend themselves, and British territories were to be terminated at the Cape. Any departure from that arrangement must be impolitic, as the restoration of Cetewayo was intended to limit, not to extend British responsibilities. Nothing ever goes right in South Africa, where the whole of the British territory was blundering into the hands of the Boers, and the British were to be restored and left alone, a moderate territory being reserved for such chiefs as Cetewayo might be inclined to put to death. They were, however, to defend themselves, and British territories were to be terminated at the Cape. 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Great Britain.

LONDON, JANUARY 7-8, 1883.

ENGLAND AND EGYPT.
The refusal of France to accept the proposals made by the English Government with respect to Egyptian affairs leaves England free to pursue her own course in that country. That course she will follow with the knowledge and goodwill of the Great Powers of Europe, who approve of her aims, and are convinced of her disinterestedness. The task is not a light one. Lord Dufferin will be aided in it by the awakened national feeling. It will be necessary to give that feeling shape and direction in some form of representative institutions. But representative institutions are slow in acquiring efficiency. There are changes which are more urgently required, though not more important in themselves. It is becoming clear that the work of reforming the Egyptian Administration will be longer and more difficult than was generally expected. In a country where the industrious classes have been subject for twenty centuries to foreign domination, and to all the oppression which that implies, where there has been no law but the will of the ruler, and where the governing classes have no interest in common with the mass of the population, abuses have a marvellous vitality. If put down in one form they reappear in another, and if attention is relaxed for a moment they have a tendency to spring up again even where they had seemed to have been extirpated. In the East, moreover, notions of political morality differ much from those which prevail in Europe. It is thought natural there for a high functionary to sell his influence, and indeed the insecurity by which he holds office and often life makes the temptation strong to strive by every means to realise wealth as quickly as he can. The ex-Khedive was accustomed, it is said, when arranging for a loan, or granting a concession, to stipulate that sums fixed by himself should be distributed amongst his favourites, and it is notorious that he and his family had arbitrarily accumulated nearly half a million acres of some of the best land in Egypt, to which they had no real title. Practices sanctioned by such high authority are not likely to die out easily. Nor must we forget that the ruling classes in Egypt consist mainly of Turks and Circassians—that is to say of men who regard themselves as infinitely superior to the Egyptians, and are imbued with all the Turkish desire for "a consideration." We must not be surprised, then, to hear of the malpractices of officials and the desire too many of them show to wreak vengeance upon their enemies. Nor must we be disappointed if we hear that money is used to make the wheels of administration move quickly where without it they had refused to move at all, and that capitalists obtain concessions by making free use of their wealth. Our authorities in Egypt cannot be expected to root out inveterate abuses in a moment, nor to devise and establish an efficient plan of pure administration. It is yet only a few months since the country has been restored to order. The time Lord Dufferin has had at his disposal to study the numerous questions he has had to inquire into, and to come to a decision as to the changes that ought to be made, is too short to allow of his working out a scheme of reform. We must not be impatient, then, or think that the task is hopeless, because our troubles do not vanish in a moment. Nevertheless, if we are to prepare for an early evacuation of Egypt, it is necessary that we should look the problem before us steadily in the face, and should realise its serious difficulties. It is settled that we are to withdraw from Egypt as soon as we have established a good Government capable of standing by itself. That we cannot withdraw sooner is evident, since we have struck down the only forces able to maintain order, and cannot leave the country a prey to anarchy. Simply to organize a military force is not enough. The blame will be ours if the Government we set up abuses its strength to the detriment of the people, and we should do what we can to accustom the people with orderly delay to the management of their own affairs. All experience shows that officials will be corrupt as well as arbitrary where their salaries and tenure of office are insecure. To make an administration efficient and honest, the first essential is the introduction of fixity of tenure. In our own Civil Service in India, we have the most striking illustration of the beneficial influence of regular salaries and security of tenure. In the early days of the East India Company nothing could exceed the corruption of the English officials except their oppression and incompetence. But the change which assured their position made the service one of the purest as well as one of the most efficient in the world. It is true that in India there was a strict English supervision, and that in Egypt at present there is no assurance that a strict supervision would be established if England were to withdraw altogether from the land in its affairs. But the supervision could be provided if there were established some kind of representative institution, and if at the same time the people were ensured full legal protection. As long as the fellahs are at the mercy of the Administration, as long as taxes can be anticipated by means of the bas-tinado, and as long as men can be ejected from their properties without process of law, things must go from bad to worse. The possibility of arbitrary oppression must be put an end to once for all, and this can be done only by making the Government as well as the people subject to the law.—*Daily News.*

HUSBANDS AND WIVES.

Last week there came into operation a statute known as the Married Woman's Property Act, but which may be more correctly described as an Act for the better protection of husbands. For a long time past it has been a complaint with certain number of ladies who have taken upon themselves the championship of their sex that, to put the matter roughly, the property of the wife—unless it be held in trust for her—is the property of the husband, and as being such is liable for all his debts. They forgot to take into account the fact that the credit of the husband was the property of his wife, and that she could pledge it to any extent, and leave him to endure the consequences. There may have been, no doubt, many men who have dissipated the marriage fortune of their wives. But it is certain that at least as many wives have ruined their husbands. There have been various attempts to put the law upon a better footing, and in some few details it has been amended. A special plea for the name of Benedict, who flourished somewhere in the reign of George IV. of blessed memory, did something on his own account to improve the law in this respect. Mrs. Benedict ordered a large amount of jewellery, and it was held by the Court of King's Bench that the order was extravagant and superfluous, and that her husband was not liable. Three years later it was decided by the Court of Common Pleas that, as Mr. Benedict made his wife a proper allowance for necessities, he was not responsible for an exorbitant bill incurred by her, in his name, for kid gloves and silk stockings. These somewhat antiquated precedents were recently upheld by the House of Lords in the memorable case of Debenham against Mellon, in which judgment was delivered by Lord Selborne, Blackburn, and Watson. Mr. Mellon, who was manager of a hotel at Bradford, was sued for clothes of an expensive character, purchased by his wife in London. His answer was that he had never done or assented to any act which authorised his wife, as his agent, to purchase goods in London, and that he, consequently, was under no liability. In this contention the House of Lords concurred; but subject to a reservation that the husband will be liable on the contracts of the wife if they are such as a wife, from her position, might reasonably be expected to make. In the case of Mrs. Mellon there was a clear distinction. The wife of a business man who follows his calling at Bradford has obviously no more right to pledge his credit in London than in Paris or Vienna. The scope of her agency is limited by the sphere of her household duties. Similarly, if a married woman orders goods which are not necessary for her position in life, she exceeds her agency, the limits of which depend upon the income of her husband. So far the law was clear enough already. But the present Act has stereotyped it. It is difficult to give, in detail, the whole effect of a long act of Parliament; but the general result of the Married Woman's Property Act is sufficiently clear. Every bargain into which a married woman enters, from the purchase of a loaf of bread to that of a sable cloak worth many times its weight in gold, is now absolutely her own contract and bargain, unless the tradesman can positively show that her husband had clothed and invested her with authority. What was case law in Debenham and Mellon has now been made matter of statute. If the tradesman cannot prove his sole remedy is against such separate estate as the wife may have. Should there be settlements upon her, he will be able to garnish them, or otherwise put his hands upon them. But if there be no separate estate, he will be absolutely without redress. This is a wholesome state of things, and will do much to check the evil custom of long credit for luxuries and superfluities to married women. Many a professional man has been hopelessly ruined by the imprudence or extravagance of his wife; and the present Act affects all classes of society. It will relieve the City clerk, with some few pounds a week, whose spouse may have ordered a sealskin jacket upon credit, and the equally unfortunate mechanic, whose good woman has fallen into the clutches of the "tally man"; and, on the other hand, it will shelter a husband, whose life insists upon living at a home, and accordingly mortgages his name to confectioners, milliners, upholsterers, livery stable keepers, florists, jewellers, and other such accommodating personages. It is impossible, of course, to predict how the ordinary business of life will be carried on under this new order of things. But it is quite consistent with the general tenor of the Act that a husband should be able to give a general recognition to the acts of his wife sufficient to bind him thereafter to other acts of a similar character. If, for instance, he pays the butcher's bill every quarter for a year or a year and a half, he will clearly have allowed his wife to hold herself out as his agent for the purchase of butcher's meat; and a married man be troubled with an incompetent or a negligent wife, he will do well to cover himself from all responsibility whatever by giving her distinct notice that she must not exceed a certain weekly sum for all her household expenses. Should he do this, and should he pay her the money with regularity, no action can possibly be brought against him for any order which she may choose to give, or any liability which she may be pleased to incur. If, in short, a man wishes to be protected against a wife who is careless and who mismanages his household, he has the remedy in his own hands. If he puts her on an allowance, and pays it punctually, he need have no fear of Christmas bills, and need only concern himself with the rent, the taxes, and his own personal expenses. On the other hand, the new Act gives married women certain very definite advantages. Whatever property may come to them in their own right is absolutely their own. It cannot be touched by the husband or appropriated by his creditors, and the same rule applies to all earnings which a married woman may acquire by her own exertions. If she carries on the business of a shop, or can sing, or paint, or give lessons, or otherwise put her time to good purpose, her salary or wages will be absolutely her own, and she will be able to hold them in defiance of any husband who may choose to set up a claim to them. Were Thackeray's Captain Hooky

Walker, the husband of the Ravenswing, now amongst us, he would find his occupation gone. More than this, the statute is so precise as to give the wife a right, if she lends money to her husband out of her own purse, to rank as a creditor upon his estate, and to receive a proportionate dividend.—*Observer.*

STATE OF EGYPT.

THE RIOT AT ALEXANDRIA.

The Cairo correspondent of the *Daily News* telegraphed on Sunday night:—When first the idea of a foreign Gendarmery was started, Sala Pacha brought to Alexandria a large number of Circassians and Albanians. On the formation of the Commission later on it was decided that this element was dangerous, and more calculated to breed disorder than to keep peace. The Commission accordingly suggested the immediate return of these men, with the alternative of volunteering in the Sudan army. Although many have volunteered, none have yet left Alexandria, either for their homes or for Upper Egypt, and until their departure, they constitute a discontented and unruly portion of the population, whom it is more difficult to deal with as they know no language but their own. On Friday afternoon one of these Albanians quarrelled with a native merchant, and one of the new Swiss police attempted to intervene with knives and stones, and the other European police arriving, the *mélée* became general. A volley was fired, killing one Albanian, and several were wounded on both sides before quiet was restored. Although the incident had no political significance, it was understood that the already theoretically accepted willingness of the original Gendarmery scheme, and will have a good effect in immediately clearing Alexandria of these unpleasant visitors. The Egyptian Government has given orders that no time shall be lost in despatching those who volunteer to the Sudan, and embarking the others for their own homes.

THE LATE MR. SARTORIS.

Referring to the late Mr. Sartoris, Secretary to the Embassy to the Sublime Porte, the *Daily News* says:—Mr. Sartoris was indeed a man of signal ability and great industry. He was one of the ablest men in the diplomatic service of this country in the East. He spoke many languages; he thought it worth his while to endeavour to understand the tongue and the life of every way. He loved reading, and knew well the literatures of modern Europe. He had a mind remarkably free from prejudice, and was always anxious to get at the truth, and to understand the point of view of every man. He had a commanding presence, and looked as if he might have been meant to personify strength and energy. But he was a hard worker and a hard student, and he threw his whole soul into any work he had to do. He died at a very early age, and what we now regard as the prime of life; he was probably under forty years of age. The first Lord Lytton has somewhere observed that if you study the intellectual character of the men of recognised ability and fame whom you know, you are always struck by the fact that they have made him a man qualified to do the best out of every way. He had a handsome face and a commanding presence, and looked as if he might have been meant to personify strength and energy. But he was a hard worker and a hard student, and he threw his whole soul into any work he had to do. He died at a very early age, and what we now regard as the prime of life; he was probably under forty years of age. The first Lord Lytton has somewhere observed that if you study the intellectual character of the men of recognised ability and fame whom you know, you are always struck by the fact that they have made him a man qualified to do the best out of every way. He had a handsome face and a commanding presence, and looked as if he might have been meant to personify strength and energy. 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MR. GLADSTONE.

It would be a most serious concern for the whole country, observes the *Daily News*, if Mr. Gladstone's health were to be so weakened as to prevent his attention to Parliamentary affairs during any considerable portion of the approaching Session. We are not now indulging in any mere alarmist mood. We are not taking into account at all the graver possibilities which, overhauling the life even of the young, overhauling more profoundly the life of those who are growing old. We are only too glad to be able to assume that in the present instance there is no occasion for taking these possibilities into practical account. But it might well happen that a little want of care and caution on the part of the Prime Minister and of those around him at such a moment as the present might allow him to fall into a state of health which would require a prolonged rest and a temporary withdrawal from political and Parliamentary work. The country is pardonably selfish enough to dread anything of the kind. For our own sakes, therefore, as well as for the sake of Mr. Gladstone, we are all anxious that the Prime Minister should have his due amount of rest at present. Next Session we trust it may not be necessary for him to devote himself so closely to the mere business of Parliamentary administration as he has lately been compelled to do. His influence, his intellect, his eloquence, must of course always be the inspiring force of any Ministry which has him at its head. He is not like many other Prime Ministers whom our history has known. In ordinary cases the Prime Minister initiates, directs, and guides. Mr. Gladstone initiates, directs, and guides, but also does an amount of work of all kinds with which no other man's work can compare. He is like one of the kings and commanders of poetry and romance, who were not only the light and the guide of their armies, but were also the best fighting men the armies would bring to the front. Achilles, Charlemagne, Cœur de Lion, Robert Bruce—these chiefs were not merely expected to order the campaign, but to head the charge. No genius like theirs to array the battle, and also no right arm like theirs to wield sword or battle axe. Mr. Gladstone is such a man in the political field. His followers could not do without him in the coming Session, and the country can afford to let him have a needed interval of rest just now. It is the hope and the interest of all men who look to him for leadership that he may avail himself of the opportunity to the full and take rest to-day in order that he may be strong and ready to-morrow.

NEW POWER MAGAZINES—The large new magazines which are being erected at Chatham, near Rochester, were inspected on Saturday by Colonel S. J. Nicholson, Royal Artillery, Assistant Director of Artillery, and Colonel J. H. St. John, one of the Royal Artillery Staff. The Fortification Magazine, which have been rapidly approaching completion, which are built chiefly by the convicts at Chatham, between the Thames and the marsh land moved from there in the middle of the year, and are now being used for the storage of gunpowder and other explosives now stored in the Government magazines at Upor, the War Department authorities having, on the representation of the Committee of the House of Commons, taken at Chatham as to the constant source of danger to the inhabitants of those thickly-populated neighbourhoods from the close proximity of the magazines at Upor, have consented to erect four magazines at Chatham, which would possibly be approved. The magazines at Upor Castle will continue to be used for the storage of projectiles, and the new magazines at Chatham will be used for the storage of gunpowder and other explosives.

A BURGLAR AT THE BRITISH MUSEUM.—A German named Ludwig Roth, aged thirty-three, was charged at Bow-street on Monday with being on enclosed premises and having house-breaking implements in his possession for the supposed purpose of committing a burglary. About a quarter of nine on Monday evening a police-constable found the prisoner in the enclosed grounds of the British Museum near the entrance of Mr. E. A. Bond, the principal librarian. He could give no account of himself when spoken to by the constable who took him into custody. He was searched; a jemmy, a glass-cutter, a box of silent matches, a stock, three centre bits, a knife, and a bottle of gum, a dark lantern, and a pair of socks were found among the articles upon the premises, and others lying on the ground where he was first seen. He obtained access to the premises by climbing over a hoarding erected for the building of a new wing to the museum. The prisoner was remanded.

"On board the steamship *Kirby* fall,"
"We, passengers of the steamship *City of Brussels*, who have just been rescued from a watery grave by the above-named steamer, do hereby desire to express our sincere gratitude and admiration of the courage, promptitude and coolness in danger which were exemplified by Captain Land, Purser Collar, and the officers of the ill-fated vessel which has just gone down so near America—Captain Turkey Southport; George Skinner; J. M. Elbrook and wife, Chicago; J. M. Kelly and wife, New York; D. Seigel, J. McGee, M. L. Dufour, Mrs. Dufour and Mrs. Yarnall, J. G. Plummer, E. H. Hunt, David Jones, B. H. Buxton, John Owens, Henry Cardell, Eliza Cardell, J. M. Buckley."

SUDDEN DEATH OF A CLERGYMAN.—While superintending preparations for a theatrical entertainment on Saturday, the Rev. W. S. Thomas, vicar of Halse, Somersetshire, was suddenly seized with illness, and died from an attack of heart disease before medical assistance could be obtained.

On our own improvements. Now, honour, would you believe it, but if a tenant made a bit of a ditch that he was holding his two hands out for six months, and the landlord would not let the man measure it off, and add the value on to the rent. To make a long story short, he once started him I had no further trouble, but I munched away at my sandwiches while I listened to him. I was a very good fellow, a gentleman, and then knew by hearsay, since by experience, to be as kind and like a landlord as I was to be found in Ireland. We neared the estate I noticed my friend pass his hand across his eyes, and I was wondering what he was dreaming. After giving about for some minutes, as if he so the car was getting unbearably hot, he addressed me in a hollow whisper: 'Be afraid I have made a mistake; your honour has been very charming, but I am not interested in the affirmative, my friend told me white, dropped off the car, and sat on the side of the ditch alternately cursing himself and apologizing to me, in the agony of the moment he beckoned me to 'have a look at the ditch.' I was glad to go to the point the moral of my tale. English (very much the most) Irish Chief Secretary has lately gone on a tour through the distressed districts in Donegal, presumably to gather information to the proper authorities, and to the people of the province to be a new thing to him to be informed that it is necessary in this country to search for truth beneath the surface. There is a coherent flow of theatrical display, and a common manner of telling the tale, and a common thread, the main line, the main advantage is to be gained by perverting truth. That it is impossible for a stranger or indeed any one who is not in the habit of mixing freely with the people, to understand the celebrated Irish character, and the combination to mislead a Castle official would be better for such never to leave the Castle yard than to set out on a tour of inspection in a carriage and pair. With a dozen cars *en suite*, and a few special specimens, and a few more, etc. If the Government really desire to know the conditions of the people in any particular district, let them send someone not too well known, who can trust, to shoot or fish in the neighbourhood, and then, when they are in the mood, to use every sense with which God endowed him, and not trusting to any other

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Great Britain.
LONDON, JANUARY 9—10, 1883.

THE SITUATION IN FRANCE.

We might say that French public men are now in the confused condition of a party who have sat down in a circle, and who for some reason or other suddenly find that they are compelled to play without being allowed to look at their hands. No one as yet can pretend to be able to say in what manner, and to what extent, the removal of M. Gambetta may affect the relationships of parties. There is no man of whom it can be confidently said that he is qualified to lead the Republican majority and is sure of its confidence. More than that, no one can venture as yet to say how M. Gambetta's death may alter the condition and the policy of the Republican majority itself. There are some clouds on the sky of foreign politics. There are Frenchmen who are apparently doing their best to stir the jealousy of France on the subject of England's action in Egypt. Some very unlucky things have been said in one or two French journals about the policy of revenge upon Germany which M. Gambetta is believed to have represented; and which, it is somewhat unreasonably boasted, has not died with him. Words such as these are certain to quicken the distrust and alarm of Germany, a distrust and alarm which are in themselves a sort of compliment to the national strength of France; and they may work mischief. We must say that the policy which represents M. Gambetta as one whose heart was set, and whose whole policy was directed, towards a campaign of retaliation against Germany. That M. Gambetta would have had such a thing if he could may be taken for granted; so would many Frenchmen who spoke less freely on the subject than M. Gambetta. One of the finest and most striking rhetorical passages in any of M. Gambetta's speeches was that in which he referred some years ago to Alsace and Lorraine, and which he purposely allowed to come to an end with an unfinished sentence more significant and menacing than any completing words could have made it. But M. Gambetta was eminently a practical politician. He knew not merely how to wait for the accomplishment of some great hope, but he would have known, we feel convinced, how to resign one great hope if another still more dear could thereby be the more surely fulfilled. M. Gambetta had the prosperity of France at heart, and above all other things, and it is quite possible that he would have come in time to believe that the prosperity of France and her national dignity as well could be better maintained and assured than by better maintained and assured than by constant preparations for a war of retaliation against Germany. Time works wonders in the calming of national passions and hates. For many years after Waterloo the heart of France burned with such hatred of England, and such longing for revenge, that some of the coolest observers in both countries were convinced the quarrel would have to be fought out once again. For years there was not a French statesman who would have ventured to tell his countrymen that they must think no more of projects of revenge upon England. Curiously enough it was a soldier, Marshal Soult, who first among men of any considerable note boldly and publicly advocated the policy of a genuine alliance with England. Forty years after Waterloo the French and English statesmen were in alliance, and there was no more thought of revenge for Waterloo than of revenge for Agincourt. The same change may be gradually brought about in the feeling of France towards Germany, and of Germany towards France. While France was talking of revenge upon England, Englishmen were naturally distrustful of France, just as Germany is now; and a mood of mind prevailed on both sides which might at any moment have led to war. That which has happened with regard to Germany, but it is not likely to be brought about by the idle protestations of journalists that M. Gambetta's policy of retaliation survives him; but it is not by any means certain that there also survives him a hand as firm and an intellect as practical as his; and the rash words are all the more rash when this very reasonable doubt is taken into consideration. The Chamber opened on Tuesday under depressing conditions, but depression is not despondency. France certainly does not want even now for capable men to carry on the work of the Republic. The President, M. Grévy, is, as we have said more than once already, a Republican of old and settled convictions. M. Brisson is a man to whom the eyes of many are already turning. M. Jules Ferry has already given proof that he has many of the faculties of leadership. But the mere choice of a leader for the Republican majority in the Chamber would not be an event to cast any very certain light upon the fortunes of the future. We have yet to see into what forms the varied sections of Republicanism now in a dissolved condition will remould themselves. There are men enough in France who are well able to form Administrations and carry on the business of government if all that had to be done was to maintain in prosperity the affairs of a peaceful country. The *Republique Française*, M. Gambetta's paper, said the other day that Gambetta knew but of one way to create for the Republic a Government which should have the power to govern, and that was by

union among the Republicans. We shall soon see the question tested whether such union is now likely to be found at a time of national crisis. So uncertain are the conditions on which a judgment would have to be formed in anticipation, that no one knows whether the death of M. Gambetta is more likely to draw the Republicans together for common sustenance or to split them more than ever into incompatible groups and sections.—*Daily News.*

THE COMMERCIAL OUTLOOK.

All general surveys of British commerce are properly checked by the special reports of particular branches of trade. With respect to the cotton trade, we are told that during the past year it "has been less satisfactory than was expected." So far as the future is concerned, "the present low range of prices" for the raw material is considered a hopeful feature for manufacturers; there is "a satisfactory margin for profit," and an anticipation of "a full and probably an increased consumption throughout the year." The woolen trades are said to have been "steadily progressive," and to have produced on the whole "a gratifying result." The exports show "a gratifying increase," in spite of hostile tariffs, in the trade to Continental countries, to America, and to Australia, from some important centres of industry. From Bradford, however, we have a less cheering account. Exports, it is acknowledged, are diminishing, and changes in fashion have strained the resources of manufacturers. But English enterprise, here or elsewhere, is fully capable of holding its own in the teeth of competition, foreign or domestic. We are not surprised to be informed that, in the opinion of those concerned, the home trade must have more than compensated for the deficiency of the foreign demand. The linen trade, on the other hand, so far as it is a home trade, has suffered from the disappointing harvest; the exports are said to have been "fairly maintained," though this statement, unless it be limited locally, is scarcely consistent with the most recent official returns. The jute trade, again, was unfavourably affected, early in the past year, by "the constant and increasing tendency on the part of Continental nations to impose protective tariffs." These difficulties, however, in this particular branch of business, appear to have been overcome. The silk trade has passed through a more trying ordeal, in a large degree due to "the more than ordinary fickleness of fashion;" but during the last few weeks, we learn, "a more hopeful feeling has existed, and there have been signs of a more extended business." Passing over some minor branches of commerce, we turn to the wine trade—a good thing of the consuming power of the community. We are told that there has been in the past year "a heavily decreased home consumption—upwards of a million gallons—as compared with 1881." Food supplies from abroad have, at the same time, been abundant and prices moderate. The great metal trades are in a less encouraging position; "though the total exports during 1882 have been large, general complaints are rife." The glut in the Scotch pig-iron market has been partially relieved; "but the prospect of a poor American demand for the ensuing year more than counterbalances this improvement." Moreover, there is no guarantee that at any moment production may not be again increased and prices forced disastrously downwards.

In the copper and tin trades a large business has been done, but with great fluctuations and many failures. On the whole, prices in most of the metal markets have fallen as compared with those ruling a year ago. It is noted, however, that the Clyde shipbuilding trade fully maintains its pre-eminence, and that it has during the past twelve months attained extraordinary proportions, leaving a large quantity of work over for the present year. Elsewhere, the demand, on this account, for manufactured iron appears to be abating. It is even stated that capitalists exhibit less inclination "to invest in new vessels now that freights are reduced to a considerable extent." The "competition of capital" has increased the volume of trade in the engineering business, and the same observation applies to shipping. The Egyptian Expedition was a magnificent stroke of luck for the shipowners, although they were thrown into unreasonable alarm at one time by the possibility of the closing of the Suez Canal. An improvement in freights is expected for the year to come, though the grounds of the expectation are not very clearly explained. Looking over the whole field of British industry and commerce, it is difficult to escape from the conclusion that we may have to deal, before long, with a period, more or less protracted, of restricted profits and consequent difficulties in trade. Competition has increased and is increasing in every branch of business, and the margin of profit is cut so close, in consequence, that there is a distinct diminution in the "staying power" of traders. A man who made large profits rapidly could afford to bear up against the losses of a period of "shrinkage" or stagnation, but one who can at best look only for a small percentage on his invested capital and his own labour is naturally alarmed at any adverse signs. The country has for two or three years past been not unprosperous, but as there is a strong desire that the new constitution should be in harmony with all the necessities of the situation, it may, perhaps, undergo considerable modifications.

THE DEPRECIATION OF CHURCH LIVINGS.

A letter of the Bishop of Peterborough has recently been published, in which he states that he has in vain endeavoured to find an incumbent for a living vacant in his diocese. There is, as described by the Bishop, a comfortable house in good condition, a beautiful church, and an interesting sphere of work amongst a village population of six hundred people in a pleasant and beautiful neighbourhood. But there is no "certain income." Before the late agricultural depression set in it was worth £180 a year net. It is at present worth nothing; its income being barely sufficient to pay the charges upon it. Unfortunately

this is a type more or less of a very large number of "livings" in the rural districts, to which the title is only applicable on the "lucus a non lucendo" principle. We have heard a good deal lately of the losses of Irish landlords, and of English ones, too, but little of the losses of the clergy, who depend on title and glebe. In thousands of instances the farmers have been unable to pay their tithes altogether, or only been able to pay a part of them, for the last two or three years, and the consequence is that many clergymen's families have been, and are, most painfully straitened in their means, and in many instances reduced to abject poverty, and become actually dependent on relatives or friends. More cases of this kind would have arisen, were it not for the fact that many of the clergy have private means to fall back upon. In very many cases, also, where the income of the living is derived from the rent of glebe lands, little or no rent has been received, or the farms have been thrown up by the tenant, and the clergy themselves, rather than let them go out of cultivation and render themselves liable to heavy dilapidations, have taken them into their own hands. Too often the result of this has been, as might have been anticipated, farming at an absolute loss. At the present moment there are many hundreds of clergymen who would have been richer men had they resigned their nominally good livings two or three years ago. Unhappily it cannot be said that there is any immediate prospect of better days for those thus suffering, as the benefit of the last fairly abundant harvest can hardly be felt for some time to come. It is more than difficult to suggest any remedy for this most painful state of things. It is some considerable relief to see a Bill as that introduced into Parliament last Session, which provided for tithes being paid by the landlord instead of the tenant, were passed; but this is only shifting a burden in a certain sense from one pair of shoulders to another, which in many cases are hardly better able to bear it. Perhaps it might be possible to raise a general fund among Church people to meet the most pressing cases among the suffering clergy, or funds for each diocese, as we believe has already been done in the diocese of Worcester. Or, again, Church people might give more liberal support to those societies, such as the Poor Clergy Relief Corporation of Southampton-street, Strand, which have for their special object the granting of temporary relief to clergymen in distress. And while speaking of these societies, it may be mentioned as a painful testimony to the state of many clergymen once in receipt of a good income, that several who were formerly able to subscribe to these funds for the benefit of their poorer brethren have recently been themselves applicants for grants. This lamentable state of things has a further ill effect, for the laity suffer from it. The clergy are but human, and are subject to the same infirmities as their flocks, and the constant care and anxiety as to ways and means of the constant strain of the *res augusta domi* has a most depressing influence on their spirits and capacities for work, and must inevitably tell its tale both in the Church and in the parish. If only for this reason there is a special call on the laity to consider this crisis and do their best to meet this exigency of the times as regards their clergy.—*Morning Post.*

EGYPT.

The Cairo correspondent of the *Times* telegraphed on Tuesday:—Among the many questions engaging the serious attention of Lord Dufferin and the Egyptian Government, one of the most important is the prudent development of popular institutions. Any one well acquainted with the various classes of the native population must be convinced that Egypt is not yet ripe for Parliamentary institutions in the English sense of the term; but, as I have frequently urged, it is very desirable that means should be devised for enlightening the masses, and to some extent controlling the Council of Ministers; secondly, for giving the people regular, legitimate means of laying complaints and wishes before those who are responsible for the welfare of the country; and, thirdly, for raising the administrative, legislative, and judicial functions of Government. The idea which seems to have found most favour is the creation of a Council composed partly by popular election and partly by nomination, which would be independent of and at the same time in close communication with the Cabinet. This Council, sitting all the year round, would examine all legislative proposals and take official cognizance of all important decisions of the Council of Ministers. For great questions deeply affecting a large portion of the population a large assembly, composed of the above Council and more members chosen by popular election, would be called together from time to time. Besides these, each province would have an elective Council for the consideration of local affairs, and this by many is considered the most practical portion of the scheme. A project in this sense has been prepared, but as there is a strong desire that the new constitution should be in harmony with all the necessities of the situation, it may, perhaps, undergo considerable modifications.

THE MALAGASY ENVOYS.

The members of the Embassy from the Queen of Madagascar, who arrived in Liverpool on Monday, were taken to the public museum, and were much pleased to find Madagascar represented in the collection. Subsequently they visited the Free Public Library, the Walker Art Gallery, and St. George's-hall, after which they visited the Mayor at the Town-hall. The Chief Ambassador, replying to a short speech by the Mayor, spoke in his own language, which was interpreted by the Rev. W. C. Pickersgill. He said that they were sure that the Liverpool people were not among those who needed to be told where Madagascar was, for their ships went forth to every harbour in the world. Referring to the Government of Madagascar, he said that the great difficulty they had to contend with was the uncivilized and unsettled state of the subject tribes on the coast, always at war with one another, and constantly robbing and ill-treating the white travellers who fell into their hands. For this the Government had the blame, and the Ambassador took the opportunity of denying that the accusation was true. He could not help contrasting the crowded commerce of that world-famed port with the silent rivers and empty harbours of his own land. In the evening the Ambassadors were the guests of Mr. Croftell, Prince's-park. On Tuesday they visited, chosen by popular Council and more members of the above Council and more members chosen by popular election, would be called together from time to time. Besides these, each province would have an elective Council for the consideration of local affairs, and this by many is considered the most practical portion of the scheme. A project in this sense has been prepared, but as there is a strong desire that the new constitution should be in harmony with all the necessities of the situation, it may, perhaps, undergo considerable modifications.

THE FLOODS ON THE CONTINENT.

DESTRUCTION OF A TOWN AND VILLAGES.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Standard* telegraphed on Tuesday night:—The Hungarian town of Raab, a place of twenty-five thousand inhabitants, and known as a great centre of the corn export trade, has to-day been completely inundated, together with the whole of the adjacent valley and numerous villages in the vicinity. The Danube here forms two large islands, the larger and smaller Schütt, and other smaller ones. Most places on these islands, with the large park in which stands the Raab Theatre, are entirely covered with water, and abandoned by the inhabitants. During the past week the water was rising continually, and Raab and its adjacent villages have only escaped so long by reason of the recent frost. At length, however, the ice has given way, and the water suddenly rose all over the district. At three o'clock this morning the tocsin sounded and awoke the inhabitants, who had to fly for their lives. So rapid was the rise of the floods, that many who tried to escape fell in through the breaking ice and were drowned. Hundreds of villagers and persons from the outskirts of Raab, however, succeeded, with the help of the military, in escaping. Amidst the darkness and the ringing of the alarm bells they reached the island where stands the solidly-built theatre of Raab. In a short time a building was crowded with fugitives. Shortly after a new panic arose, as the theatre began to fill with water. The floods there soon rose up to the height of the first gallery. At the same time, round about in the Raab suburbs and neighbouring villages, the water was falling, while the embankments protecting the town were cracking, and at length giving way, admitted the deluge of water. The floods soon reached the inner town, which, besides its regular inhabitants, now sheltered over six thousand refugees from the suburbs. Numerous lives have been lost in this sudden inundation, but the number is still unknown. Fortunately some parts of the town of Raab remained, even at the highest of the floods, above water, and at noon to-day the river at length ceased to rise. From all sides help was despatched to the threatened districts, the military being chief of the active forces. The floods in the villages have washed many bodies out of their graves. The gasworks at Raab are inundated, and the intense cold now prevailing increases the general distress. Telegrams from Graz, the See of the Primate of Hungary, represent that place as menaced with a disaster similar to that which has happened at Raab. The population is panic-stricken.

THE WIESBADEN CORRESPONDENT OF THE DAILY NEWS WRITES:—

After the harrowing account of the devastation caused by the floods in the villages of the Palatinate, the news from the other districts overtaken by the great inundations may appear comparatively insignificant; yet there are many details of interest, in addition to the daily telegraphic reports on the situation which you have published. Next to Neuwied, the town of all the villages, attained a great height. The rise began on December 27, when the deep snow which covered the mountains began to melt suddenly before the warm south-west wind and rains. On the Vöses and in the Black Forest the snow was five feet deep, and in this immense mass was changed into water within twenty-four hours. The Main consequently did not rise gradually, but by sudden starts and bounds—as at Aschaffenburg ten inches per hour; at Frankfurt five feet in a few hours. At these towns, as well as at Würzburg, Hanau, Schweinfurt, Offenbach, and many at all other places on this river, the lower ground floors were rapidly filled with water, and communication in the streets was only possible by boats and on plank bridges.

At Frankfurt dams were built across the streets leading toward the river, yet in this again the water advanced as far as the south wall of the Cathedral and the square in front of the Roemer. The Nicolas and Leonhard churches were successfully protected by walling up their doorways to a height of several feet. At Offenbach the bridge of boats was in great danger of being swept away, and in fact, on the 26th, it was carried off by a great flood of the Tauber, usually a quiet little river, was converted into a broad lake, placing numerous villages deep in water. As an example of the extent of the floods may be mentioned the rivulet which flows through Offenbach and the very existence of which is probably due to the numerous visitors to the watering-place. Even this brook became a raging mountain torrent, which spread far over its banks and flooded fields, pastures, and villages. On the 26th the Main was still rising two inches hourly, and on the 27th, reaching the highest point at Frankfurt, making 3.70 metres, or nearly twenty feet above the normal level, against 6.35 metres in November last. During the next three days the level fluctuated, falling as low as 4.88 on Jan. 3, and again rising to 5.22 on the 5th, in consequence of a water-level which broke over the upper valley near Hassfurt. Since last Saturday the river has been falling steadily, and has now again retired within its banks. During the height of the floods numerous photographic views were taken of the river in order of the city authorities for the purpose of measurements and future comparisons. At Höchst, below Frankfurt, the Main reached the enormous height of 7 metres, or 23 feet above the usual level.

The city of Mayence, lying on the left bank of the Rhine, and nearly opposite to the mouth of the Main, is naturally very much exposed to the inundations. During the November floods a great part of the city became submerged, when the water reached 5.20 metres. The entire esplanade along the river, the Rhine-strasse, with the railway track and all the neighbouring streets, were under water, and boats could go as far as the north end of the Dom. This time, although the Rhine rose to 5.93 metres, the city remained entirely clear of water. This result was obtained by the tremendous effort of the inhabitants and the garrison, who naturally now feel justly proud of their victory over the enemy, for of all the cities and towns in the inundated districts, Mayence is the only one which has kept the water out. The former inundations were principally caused by the rising waters entering the system of underground canals and sewers, and then spreading in the streets. This time it was kept the water-level entirely below the streets by constant pumping. Besides the permanent pumping-works with four powerful engines, no less than twelve other steam pumps, including several locomotives and fire engines, placed at different points, were kept working day and night. For keeping back the overground floods, dams and embankments were built at all exposed places, a long dyke three feet high was carried along the entire river front, close to the railroad line, with numerous side embankments, and all the gates in the fortification walls near the river were partly walled up. For this reason railroad traffic was naturally suspended. The possibility of carrying out these works was only ensured by the large military forces placed at the city's disposal by the Commandant, General von Woyana. Several thousand men, comprising infantry, pioneers, sappers, miners, and engineers, with their officers, were hard at work in shifts of four hours each, ably assisted by the municipal firemen and the numerous workmen now at Mayence.

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night before the 3rd of January a panic broke out among the inhabitants of the lower part of the town. The river had attained the unprecedented height of 5.90 metres. Water was beginning to penetrate through the foundations of the fortifications and over the dams, and should the floods reach the pumping station and put out the fires, a great catastrophe would happen, and the Rhine level was then at least ten feet above that of the lower street. The inhabitants of all exposed houses were ordered to keep in readiness for instant flight. Not till the 5th could the Mayencers again breathe more freely, when their baffled foe began to withdraw his forces slowly, after a siege of eight days and nights.

In the immediate vicinity of Mayence the floods attained unparalleled extent. The embankments which had been broken by the November floods being still unrepai, the water extended over the country for miles both above and below, and the villages of Bodelshausen, Nassenheim, Lachenheim, Mollath, were once more severely ravaged. Further down the Rhine, Bingen was also inundated, although the Nahe, after rising five feet on December 29th, did not attain the great height of November. At Rudesheim, on the other side, the Rhine-strasse from the town upwards was flooded, and only passable by boats. The Cahn was only one foot lower than last November, and parts of Limburg, the market square at Diez, and parts of Ems became inundated. From Oberlahnstein downward, the railroad line to Treisbrunn and right bank of the Rhine was deeply submerged. The Moselle at Metz was five inches higher than in Nov., and actually surpassed the hitherto greatest height of 1880. The surrounding country was flooded for miles and the entire valley up to the French frontier formed a great lake. Some of the barracks and cavalry stables at Metz became inundated, and several regiments were forced to change their quarters. At Trier the Moselle rose 18 feet above low water, and at Coblenze the water consequently again reached a great height. Many of the hotels along the Rhine destroyed, and the Rhine-strasse from the town upwards was flooded, and only passable by boats. The Cahn was only one foot lower than last November, and parts of Limburg, the market square at Diez, and parts of Ems became inundated. From Oberlahnstein downward, the railroad line to Treisbrunn and right bank of the Rhine was deeply submerged. The Moselle at Metz was five inches higher than in Nov., and actually surpassed the hitherto greatest height of 1880. The surrounding country was flooded for miles and the entire valley up to the French frontier formed a great lake. 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Great Britain.

LONDON, JANUARY 11—12, 1883.

END OF THE DUAL CONTROL.

The news which we publish from Egypt marks the end of that much-praised and much-blamed institution, the Dual Control. On Monday morning Lord Dufferin informed the Egyptian Ministry that, "in reply to their request, the British Government had consented to withdraw from the financial arrangement by which the Control was established, and shortly afterwards Sir Auckland Colvin tendered his resignation to the Khedive, who accepted it. The "expressions of personal regret" employed by His Highness will be echoed by all those who have watched Sir Auckland Colvin's skill and constancy in the performance of his difficult task. Nor need there be any grudging recognition of the great benefits—benefits described by our Cairo Correspondent as "incalculable"—which during the three and a half years of its existence the Control has conferred on the Egyptian people. It has introduced a method and an order into the administration which before had been as unknown to the officials at Cairo as it was to their victims, the fellahs. It has actually saved the latter two millions in interest. It has given some regularity to the visits of the tax-gatherer, and told the peasant what and when he is to pay. From this rudimentary reform has come, as our Correspondent remarks, all the fitness for political freedom which the Egyptian native as yet possesses. In the actual amount of money saved to the Egyptian Government the Control has been worth a great deal. The two instances given this morning of the Reports on the recent economies in the Egyptian Treasury and on the finances of the War Department under Arabi, are strikingly to the point in this respect. On the one hand we have, in the Treasury Department alone, a saving of £28,000; on the other hand, 35,000 unverified vouchers, revealing the most hopeless disorganization, have been found among the papers at the War Ministry. The contrast between European and native management is clearly brought out by such a pair of instances. If this were as every aspect under which the Control could be viewed, its disappearance would be matter for lamentation. But, indeed, if this were all that the Control implied, its disappearance would not have been necessary. Unfortunately, however, as every one now admits, the Control had become, by the mere force of circumstances, a political as well as, or rather than, a financial institution. The interference of the Controllers with the affairs of Egypt could not long be confined to financial matters; it became political in the widest sense of the term. That this is so is not only implicitly, but openly, confessed by all the numerous French defenders of the Control. "It is understood," says the *Republique Française*, "that M. Ducloux has endeavoured to separate the political interests of France in Egypt from the financial interests of our countrymen."

—and to demand the maintenance of the Control, or some equivalent, with the avowed object of maintaining those political interests. It is the political character which has made the British Government determine upon its abolition. Sir Auckland Colvin, before handing in his resignation, wrote to his French colleague an amiable letter of farewell. England in general will do the same to France in this matter; and France, we make no doubt, will after a while accept the new position into which the events of the past six months have forced both herself and us. From Egypt we hear that England, Austria, Germany, Belgium, and Holland have accepted the proposal of the Egyptian Government that the International Tribunal should be prolonged for one year only. This, as every one knows, is an indispensable preliminary to the thorough reformation of the administration of justice, which is in contemplation, and is admitted to be necessary. At present, as we have more than once explained, that administration is rendered most difficult by the peculiar circumstances of the case. The International Tribunal has civil jurisdiction only; questions of police affecting Europeans must be dealt with under the Capitulations, in the court of the Consul of the nationality to which the offender belongs. Thus an English commander can take no steps to interfere with a low-class European, an Italian or a Greek, who may be injuring the English troops, unless he can get the consent of the Italian or Greek Consul. It is plain that such a system, valuable as a bulwark against Oriental maladministration, is quite inapplicable when the authority of a European State is in any way substituted for that of the native Government. In other words, the Capitulations must be abolished; and it is evident that this measure will accompany or precede the reform of the international civil tribunals which is announced to be in progress. But this is the very thing which is on the point of being done in Tunis, the French Government being about to seek Parliamentary ratification for the treaty of last July, by which the Bey agreed to the abolition of the Capitulations and to the substitution of a French Court for the various existing jurisdictions. The consent of England must be asked to this, as that of other Powers has already been asked; and England will certainly be quick to do what Austria, Germany, and

in this case Russia, have done, and to give her consent. "The most logical nation in Europe" will surely not be long in recognizing the fact that the same arguments which lead England to assent to French arrangements in Tunis must lead France to assent to English arrangements in Egypt, and to acquiesce in the final extinction of the Dual Control.—*Times*.

The following is the despatch of the *Times* correspondent at Cairo referred to above:—

CAIRO, JAN. 11.
Lord Dufferin has to-day informed the Ministry that, in reply to their request, the British Government consents to withdraw from the financial arrangement by which the Control was established. The Note also raises a question as to the advisability of appointing a European financial adviser, who would not interfere with the public administration of the country. The Joint Control, established by the consent of the three Powers, is thus annulled by the voluntary withdrawal of two of them from the compact. During the three and a half years of its existence it has conferred incalculable benefit on the people of Egypt; and, if any degree of self-government is now possible, it is due to the system they have introduced and the example they have set. The fellahs have to thank them for a diminution in the burden of the interest payable by two millions sterling; and, while steadily fighting against any encroachment on the part of the foreign bondholders, they have practically recouped them the loss of interest by the increased value given to stock by their administration. The fault of the Joint Control lay in the fact that its continued usefulness was contingent on a succession of propitious accidents. Sir Auckland Colvin this morning waited on the Khedive and tendered his resignation, which the Khedive accepted, with many expressions of personal regret. Prior to taking this step, Sir A. Colvin addressed a letter to his French colleague, stating that his Government having signified its withdrawal from the arrangement, he was compelled to resign; but he desired first to inform his colleague of his intention, and he thanked him for the extremely cordial consideration which he had evinced under trying circumstances. Mr. Ormiston, Second Secretary to the Control, also resigned. Two papers published this morning in a striking manner the service rendered to Egypt by European administration. One is a report by Mr. FitzGerald on the economies effected in the Treasury Department alone, estimated in the Budget of 1880 as amounting to £28,000. In four years, the second is a report on the finances of the War Department under Arabi's administration. It shows that the system adopted was to pass the accounts on to the Treasury as audited, in order to keep up to time, and to leave the examination until a more favourable opportunity, which resulted that more than 35,000 vouchers which have not been verified were discovered at the War Ministry. It is now proposed to place the financial part of this administration under the Treasury.

IMPOLICY IN EGYPT.

If the English Government were to base its policy on the recommendations of the *Standard*, the period of misunderstanding which would not only be inevitable, it would also bid fair to be eternal. Few more injudicious articles than those which our contemporary has been publishing of late about Egypt have appeared in the English press. When Gambetta died it exultingly declared, in the hearing of all France, that, now the greatest Republican was dead, we no longer need pay any heed to the remonstrances of the Republic. As if this were not enough to make French statesmen determine to prove that the Republic by increasing the obstinacy of their *non possumus*, they are told now, with almost incredible maladroitness, that "the claim of political influence in Egypt must be classed with the claim to Alsace-Lorraine, and such claims can hardly be regarded as strengthening the general position of France." So far as Egypt is concerned, Tel-el-Kebir was a Republican Sedan, and England steps into line with Germany as the enemy of France. We may be sure that the English Government will steer clear of such suicidal talk as this. Even if they inclined to make Egypt an English dependency, the further they were inclined to go in that direction the more sedulously would they avoid the wanton provocations of French *amour propre* of which these afford such lamentable examples. The problem before us in Egypt is difficult enough without being aggravated in this fashion. The Dual Control is past praying for, but its interference will be much more speedily and smoothly effected if militant journalists do not tender susceptibilities of our late partner. All this talk of monopolising the advantages reaped by "our energy, our daring, and our sacrifices" is as mistaken as the advice to imitate the policy of France in Tunis is unsound. We have a position of responsibility in Egypt, and we are not going to endanger it by flaunting in the face of all the Powers our determination to exploit Egypt single-handed for our own gain. The Dual Control, every Power in Europe, excepting France, recognises as bad. It was tolerated so long as it was effective. France is the only power which would even tolerate its resurrection now that it has finally and irrevocably broken down. There are few sacrifices that we would not make to secure cordial relations with our neighbour across the Channel, but not even for their sake can we assent to offend all the other Powers, and to curse the Egyptians by saddling their Government with an unworkable arrangement. But there is nothing "single-handed" or anti-French about that. Like all other points in the re-settlement of Egypt, its removal, although initiated by England, will ultimately receive the sanction of European authority. Short of absolute annexation, no other course is possible.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

THE SALISBURY ELECTION PETITION.—An application was made to Master Bennett at chambers on Thursday by Mr. Pitt Lewis on behalf of Colonel Kennard (the sitting member), the respondent in the impending election petition at Salisbury, with respect to the security required to be lodged for the costs of the petition. The security required by statute is £1,000, and this had been given by the recognizances of Messrs. William Whitehouse and George Read to the amount of £500 each, and objection was now taken to the sufficiency of these gentlemen as sureties, both of whom are stated to be prosperous mercantile men in Salisbury. Mr. Yarborough Anderson, on behalf of the petitioner, called the two sureties as witnesses, and their evidence showed that both of them were men of large property. The respondent's application was therefore dismissed, with costs.

THE DUBLIN POLICE FORCE.

Our Dublin correspondent reports that it is stated that Colonel Conolly, the Assistant-Commissioner of the Dublin Police, has resigned, and the resignation of Captain Talbot has already been announced. But something more than a change of Commissioners is required to make the Dublin Metropolitan Police adequate for its duties. The force is organised exactly like our own Metropolitan Police Force, but here in London there are no local authorities to whom the administration could be handed over, whereas Dublin has a corporation. Yet the corporation has absolutely no more control over the police than it has over the London police. The same man is said to be the Constabulary, which is governed directly from Dublin Castle through county inspectors and sub-inspectors. The only local authorities who have any voice in its control are the resident magistrates, and they, as our readers are aware, are mere nominees of the Government. As a consequence the public opinion of Ireland has absolutely no influence with the police authorities, and to make the police really effective it will be necessary to give local authorities some control over the force. That of course cannot be done until the promised reform of local government in Ireland is effected; but in the meantime something can be attempted to render the force more efficient. At present the Constabulary is scattered over the face of the country in little stations, grouped round the central point, where resides the sub-inspector, who is subordinate to the county inspector-general in Dublin. The sub-inspector is selected by competitive examination, and is usually a young man, without experience or capacity to deal with difficult questions, and too much of his time is taken up in writing reports to the county inspector, and in answering questions sent down from the Castle. Yet he is often called upon to deal with matters which require great tact and a mature judgment. It is obvious that this system is utterly unsuited to the time and country. It reminds one of a conquered country, militarily occupied. Even so, it does not make the sub-inspector thoroughly acquainted with his men, nor enable him to see that they perform their duties regularly and zealously, while it wastes too much of his time in mere office work. Above all, it leaves to the constable in charge of a station, and to the sub-inspector, too much responsibility. The counties are too large for proper supervision, and it would be much better, and would tend greatly to increased efficiency, if the counties were split up into smaller and more manageable districts, and if the district inspectors were allowed more initiative. Centralisation has been carried so far that the sense of responsibility and of personal initiative has been almost destroyed. The change we suggest would unquestionably tend to increase the efficiency of the force, but it would not meet the real complaint brought against the Constabulary in Ireland, which is that the force is out of harmony with the people, and the people have no means of influencing its action. Until the local authorities are entrusted with at least a share in the management of the Constabulary, it is impossible that its full efficiency can be developed.—*Daily News*.

PETERBOROUGH CATHEDRAL.
A great misfortune has befallen "Peterborough the Proud," once the most famous of all the abbey churches of the Fen Country, and highly valued by the Englishmen of to-day as one of the noblest specimens of Norman architecture that the kingdom can boast. The grand central tower at the intersection of the nave and eastern transept of this fine cathedral, built by Abbot de Waterville early in the twelfth century, and forming then a lantern of four stages, has from its earliest days contained a weak spot, in the opinion of all architects consulted about it, and the actual collapse of the lantern tower is threatened. Hopes for some time existed that the restoration of the cathedral, carried out at St. Alban's could be effected at Peterborough. For years past propping and binding have been tried, but with little material effect. The most celebrated of our cathedral architects, including the late Sir Gilbert Scott, have had their worst fears confirmed; and now, with a view to public safety, and to avoid the disaster that recently occurred at Chichester, where the spire fell one day bodily into the cloisters, the Dean and Chapter have been compelled to order the removal of the tottering lantern. Indeed, steps preparatory to taking down the tower have been pressed forward; two huge steam cranes will soon be set to work; it has been decided to close to the public all the cathedral except the western end of the nave; and it will be the duty of modern lanterns, were no doubt rendered necessary from the mischief which the weight of the Norman tower had already caused to the south-eastern pier, which for many years has been much crippled and bound with iron. This is no new story; for at least ten years ago it was reported that "the great pillars on the east side have settled very considerably on their foundations, dragging down their adjoining triforium and clerestory arches in a remarkable manner." Originally the tower of Peterborough was surmounted by a wooden octagon, which perhaps bore, or was intended to bear, a timber spire covered with lead. The octagon was, however, removed by Dr. Kipling, who became Dean of Peterborough in 1798. The turrets which rise above the tower were added at this time, and were evidently imitated from those at the end of the great transept. But the present demolition and reconstruction are by far the most important that have ever befallen the fine old abbey church with its adjacent monastery, well known throughout the

land as the burial-place of Henry VIII., Queen Katharine of Arragon, the temporary grave of Mary Queen of Scots, and containing the most violent record of any cathedral in England of the brutality and vandalism of Cromwell's soldiers.—*Daily Telegraph*.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

The *Daily Telegraph*, referring to the acceptance of certain proposals made by the English Government with regard to the Suez Canal, whereby it shall be placed on a neutral and free basis, observes that England need nothing thereby. The project simply transfers all fighting from the Canal and its banks to the open seas, where, as a great Naval Power, we are strong:—
It may be said that in time of war our antagonists or their allies would not respect this arrangement; the Russians, the French, the Turks, or the Egyptians would seize and block the Canal. In that case, however, the Treaty would also cease to bind us; and we should then be as free as now to land a force and clear the road. But while all the belligerents respected the neutral character of the channel, we felt to see what we could lose by not fighting at Port Said, opposite Ismailia, or at Suez. If in its late war it may be urged, the proposed plan had been in force Lord Wolsley would have lost his selected base; but we were not technically "at war" in Egypt; we merely lent an army to the Khedive to put down a rebellion; and restrictions on belligerents do not apply to a friendly soldier. There would arise, of course, a peculiar difficulty if Egypt itself declared war against us; for then the neutral character of the Canal could not be respected. The same difficulty, however, would apply in the equally improbable case of a war between Russia and England. England guarantees the independence and neutrality of that little country, but could not continue to do so if she herself elected to become a belligerent against us. The Canal will be declared free not for fighting but for peaceful passage to armaments of all nations, even in time of war. Thus it will be placed by express international agreement on the footing that neutral harbours are on now, by the comity and custom of the civilized world, but with this difference, that, while neutral harbours may be closed at present according to strict international law, neither Turkey nor Egypt will be able to apply a corresponding closure to the Canal. Thus, in exchange for the self-denial of the Powers, Turkey will surrender a part of her local theoretical rights.

THE PREMIER.

It was stated at Hawarden Castle on Thursday night that Mr. Gladstone's progress towards recovery had been somewhat checked by a fresh cold. In the delicate state of his health, perhaps, the open-air exercise which he has taken with the view of curing his sleeplessness at night has been too trying to his weakened constitution, especially as east winds have been blowing for several days past. It will be remembered that on Tuesday afternoon when the weather was bitterly cold he walked to Broughton-hall Station, a distance of five miles, in company with Mr. Russell, M.P., and Mr. Wickham, in order to speed a parting guest. On Wednesday after taking exercise in Hawarden-park he felt slightly depressed, and it was discovered that he had caught a fresh cold. He has since been confined to his room. No apprehensions are entertained of protracted illness, and the family medical gentleman at Hawarden has not been summoned. Mrs. Gladstone left on Wednesday evening for Glasgow, to assist at the launch of Messrs. Donald Currie and Co.'s new steamer the *Hawarden Castle*.

The *Lancet* says:—"The nature of Mr. Gladstone's present indisposition is clear enough; and although it would be wrong to exaggerate its importance, it would be more so to ignore the lesson taught by it. Mr. Gladstone has been suffering from the lassitude that follows a cold, from sleeplessness, and other indications that follow slight nervous exhaustion. The sleeplessness is the more noticeable as, contrary to what one might expect, Mr. Gladstone is a good sleeper. There is every reason to believe that his condition is properly imposed by Dr. Andrew Clark this characteristic will return, and the lassitude disappear. The public will owe a deep debt of gratitude to Dr. Clark if he will use his authority somewhat despatchingly. Mr. Gladstone is to be reinstated in his duties as has been known before now to go to the House of Commons after the ordinary rigour of a pneumonia, and with a pyrexial temperature to leave his bed for a Cabinet meeting. These are excesses to be pardoned in a man moved by great forces, within and without, but they call for the exercise of medical authority, and this, to Mr. Gladstone's credit, he has bowed to before with great national advantage, and will do so again."

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS.

THE QUEEN DROVE out yesterday afternoon, attended by the Dowager Marchioness of Ely and her Majesty walked with Princess Beatrice this morning.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, accompanied by Prince Albert Victor and Prince George, arrived at Marlborough House on Thursday. Miss Knollys, the Hon. H. Tyrwhitt-Wilson, and Mr. Knollys were in attendance on their Royal Highnesses.

Sir Saul Samuel, K.C.M.G., Agent-General for New South Wales, presented to Prince Albert Victor and Prince George at Marlborough House on Thursday, on behalf of the Hon. Thomas Holt, member of the Legislative Council of that colony, some articles of colonial manufacture, in remembrance of their visit to his estate at the spot where Captain Cook first landed in Australia.

The Duke and Duchess of Northumberland have arrived at Albury Park, Surrey, from Alnwick Castle.

The Duke and Duchess of Norfolk have left Alnwick Castle to visit the Ritz Hotel, Bedford-Hope, M.P., at Bedgebury Park, Kent.

Viscount and Viscountess Sidmouth and family have arrived in town from Up Ottery Manor, Honiton, Devonshire.

Lord and Lady Lamington and Hon. Violet Cochrane-Ballie are spending the winter at Rome.

Sir Patrick O'Brien, M.P., has left town for Egypt.

THE AFFGHAN FRONTIER.—We (*Morning Post*) have authority for stating that at Quetta and the British outposts on the Afghan frontier the Government are quietly carrying out the policy of the late Conservative Government. There are no signs of abandoning the Pishan Valley, though it is strictly Afghan territory. Quetta is rapidly becoming an important place, and the Government is purchasing land there from the Khan of Khelat, which does not look like abandoning the place. A high-level road is being constructed at great expense through the Bolan Pass, and the engineers are again surveying the railway line.

THE GHOST OF AN IRISH MURDERER.—A statement is current in Galway, and is gaining credence among the superstitious, that the ghost of Myles Joyce, the man who cleared his innocence by participation in the Maamtrasnagh massacre on the scaffold last month, is seen nightly around and within the prison of Galway. Two soldiers, it is said, were visited while on guard outside the gaol last night or two ago by a ghastly, mysterious figure that laid hold of their rifles. The matron and warder, it is further said, applied for a transfer.

THE LAW COURTS.

THE COMMENCEMENT OF HILARY SITTINGS.

The Royal Courts of Justice in the Strand, which her Majesty recently opened, were used for the first time for the public sittings of the different Courts on Thursday:—

In consequence of so many judges being required on circuit, only a few courts sat:—one Court of Appeal, the Court of the Lord Chief Justice, two courts for the purpose only of delivering judgments in cases which had already been argued, the Court of Probate and Divorce, and the Admiralty Court. With regard, at least, to those whose attendance was necessary, polite officials guided them to their respective destinations on coming into the hall, and as all the courts are, as is well known, arranged on a systematic plan, there was no difficulty in finding them out. There seemed to be a general concurrence as to the darkness of the passages, and, with some exceptions, the darkness of the courts. The passages were increased by the foggy and dull atmosphere. At half-past ten Mr. Justice Field and Mr. Justice Williams sat to deliver among other judgments one in *Bradlaugh v. Erskine*, and the court was crowded, especially by members of the Bar, anxious to hear the result. The principal centre, however, was the Court of the Lord Chief Justice, which is occupied, and a large number of counsel had to content themselves with standing on the floor. The Lord Chief Justice entered first, and, having to the Bar, who were in his appearance, took his seat. The following Mr. Justice Maistrey and Baron Pollock. Each judge sat in a chair, there being no seat along the Bench, as in the courts at Westminster; and thus when Mr. Justice Stephen came in unrobed, when he followed by his own business in an adjoining court, he stood behind Mr. Justice Maistrey. The learned judge surveyed the scene with considerable interest, and remained for a long time. It was known that a motion was to be made by the Attorney-General against the *Times* newspaper for contempt of court in connection with the Chamberlain and Boyd case, and also that a rule would be made for a new trial in *Belt v. Lawes*, which has so recently occupied public attention.

Lord Coleridge, on taking his seat on the Bench, said, addressing the Bar: "In taking up this new court for the first time, I do not propose to make any general observations as to the change of place, because all such general observations have been made in a manner which I shall in vain attempt to imitate by my noble and learned friend the Lord Chancellor, on the occasion of the opening of the new court. I shall, however, say only two things before beginning the business of the day—first of all that we have left Westminster Hall, but I trust we have not left behind us the traditions of Westminster Hall, that the traditions of law and of illustrious buildings will follow us into this new habitation; and especially may I say that the unbroken traditions since I have known it of mutual dependence and harmony between the Bench and the Bar will continue unbroken—relations without which we Bar and probably the Bench would certainly find it impossible to discharge their important functions. One other thing, and one other thing only, I venture to say. We are actually in a state of transition, and it may well be that at this moment and for some time we shall all experience the difficulties and inconveniences necessarily attendant on that state of transition. I trust that the Bar, who are fully aware of the circumstances, and the public, who may not be, will recognise the immense amount of good work done within a few weeks, and since we last met, and that, both exercise the excellent virtue of patience."

PROCEEDINGS AGAINST THE "TIMES" AND THE "OBSERVER."

The Attorney-General, with whom was Mr. Crump, said he had to bring before their lordships' notice a matter arising out of the action for spoken slander or libel, and to ask on the part of the plaintiff for a rule calling upon the publisher of the *Times* newspaper to show cause why he should not be dealt with for contempt of court for the manner in which that newspaper had commented on the case of Chamberlain v. Boyd, which came before the court in December last, when an application was made to the court for an order in the case. The Attorney-General said that the article complained of was likely to have a great effect, and bias or prejudice the plaintiff on the trial of the cause, and influence the jury in favour of the defendant. The Lord Chief Justice, in giving judgment, said that the article took place at the Reform Club, which led to the rejection of the plaintiff as a member of that club.

Lord Coleridge: Take a rule.
The Attorney-General then moved for a similar rule against the *Observer* for publishing a leading article on the same subject. Lord Coleridge: Take a rule.

BRADLAUGH V. ERSKINE.

Mr. Justice Field, sitting with Mr. Justice Watkin Williams, gave judgment in the case in which Mr. Bradlaugh, M.P. for Northampton, sued the Deputy Serjeant-at-Arms of the House of Commons for assault in removing him from the House on the 3d of August, 1881, and which was argued at the close of the last sittings. The case came before the court not on its merits, but on a question of demurrer by the plaintiff to certain portions of the statement of defence. Mr. Justice Field, in giving judgment, said the defendant admitted that on the occasion in question he did what in itself amounted to an assault, but sought to justify it on the ground that he acted in obedience to an order from the House requesting him to remove the plaintiff from the House. The plaintiff therefore further disturb its proceedings. Mr. Bradlaugh, on the other hand, held that the House had no power to prevent a duly elected member taking the oath and his seat, as he was endeavouring to do when the assault complained of was committed. The plaintiff therefore held that the order itself was unlawful. The Attorney-General contended that while every court in the country had a right to control its own proceedings, and was the sole judge as to what was or was not contempt, surely the same right could not be denied to the House of Commons, the highest court in the realm. It was not to be presumed, of course, that any court would do that which in itself was wrong; but his lordship, having referred to some of the authorities which the Attorney-General had cited in his argument, said he was of opinion that that argument was an answer to the plaintiff's objections, and that his demurrer must be overruled. Judgment was therefore given for the defendant, with costs.

BELT V. LAWES.

In the Queen's Bench Division, Mr. Charles Russell, Q.C. (with whom were Mr. Webster, Q.C., and Mr. Lewis Coward), moved for a learned counsel moved on the grounds that the verdict was against the weight of evidence, misdirection of evidence, misdirection, and that the damages were excessive. He said that in making his application he expected no assistance from the learned judge who presided at the trial, as his lordship had throughout formed a very strong opinion in favour of the plaintiff. Mr. Russell was proceeding with his argument when the Court rose, and the further hearing was adjourned.

AN ELECTRIC LIGHTING COMPANY WOUND UP.—At an extraordinary general meeting of the members of the Devon and Cornwall Electric Lighting Company (Limited), held at Cannon-street Hotel on Wednesday, it was unanimously resolved to consent to an order being made for the winding up of the company on a petition which had been presented by a shareholder.

LAUNCH OF THE "HAWARDEN CASTLE."

There was successfully launched on Thursday from the shipbuilding yard of Messrs. John Elder and Co., Glasgow, a large steamer, built to the order of Messrs. Donald Currie and Co. for the Castle Mail Packet Company's South African service. Unusual interest attached to the ceremony from the fact that the vessel was christened the *Hawarden Castle* by Mrs. Gladstone, who made a special visit to Glasgow in order to discharge this duty. In a few weeks Messrs. Elder will launch a sister ship to the *Hawarden Castle*, to be named the *Norham Castle*. The dimensions of the new vessels are as follows:—Length on water line 380ft., length over all 392ft. 6in., breadth 48ft., depth 30ft., with a gross tonnage of about 4,300 tons. The vessel is divided into nine principal watertight compartments; several of the compartments are also subdivided by partial watertight bulkheads, extending to the hold beams, forming ballast tanks. Provision has been made for several hundred tons of water ballast, in order to secure regularity of trim. The grand saloon, placed in the midship portion of the ship, just abaft the engine-room, is about 44ft. square, and is finished in a classic style, specially designed. The principal woodwork in the decorations are walnut and oak. All the entrances and corridors, saloon, smoking saloon, ladies' boudoir, captain's cabin, chart room, engine room, etc., are fitted with electric lights on the incandescent principle. Over the after-decks, and extending right to the taffrail and over the full breadth of the vessel, is fitted a hurricane deck, forming an extensive promenade for the sale of the first-class passengers. The second-class saloon and state rooms are arranged forward of the machinery space. Accommodation is provided for about 190 first-class and 160 second-class passengers. The vessel carries the large number of ten boats, eight of which are lifeboats of very large dimensions. Steam steering-gear of the best and strongest type is fitted on the bridge-deck, together with hand-gear, which can be used should the steam-gear become disabled. As an additional safeguard, powerful screw-steering apparatus, with double wheels, is fitted aft. The engines are compound, inverted, direct acting, 4,000-horse power. In addition to the *Hawarden Castle* and the *Norham Castle* the Castle Packet Company are building steamers of the aggregate tonnage of about 14,000 tons, 11,000-horse power, all of which will be ready for sea early in the spring. After the launch the company adjourned to the engineering office at Fairfield, where luncheon was served. Sir Donald Currie, M.P., in proposing the health of Mr. Gladstone, said the following telegram:—"Mr. Gladstone thanks you for your telegram. He slept well last night." Mr. Herbert Gladstone, M.P., said Mrs. Gladstone had undertaken the duty which she had performed that day in connection with other obligations in a different part of Scotland, but which had been unavoidably postponed. Mrs. Gladstone, however, could not deny herself the pleasure of coming to Glasgow to undertake the launching of the magnificent vessel which was now floating in the Clyde. He concluded by proposing "Prosperity to the new vessel, and the toast with the names of Mr. Molteno and Mr. Walter Pearce, South Africa, both of whom replied. Other toasts followed.

THE RESTORATION OF CETEWAHO.

The Maritzburg correspondent of the *Daily News* telegraphed on Thursday:—Telegrams to me from your Special Commissioner have been refused at the Lower Tugela office because they were not sanctioned by the staff officers. This is a colonial telegraph office under military charge. Colonel Currie has since told your correspondent that all letters must be submitted to Major Essex. Whatever military reason may be assigned for this is worthless, as I have in my possession a letter from Colonel Curtis stating that he is subject to superior authority with respect to Press matters. The interference really comes from the civil authorities, who are anxious that no independent information of the state of Zululand should reach England. Your correspondent further complained of the employment of special messengers for letters, and of the falling into the hands of missionaries and others opposed to Cetewayo. Of the missionary so active in helping on Sir Bartle Frere's invasion, is specially hostile. As your Correspondent is known and trusted by the Bishop of Natal, he is in a position to rather the cause of this difficulty and hostility. His native messengers also seem to have been tampered with. All this will serve as a measure of the duplicity at work for official ends. It seems hopeless to expect any spark of honesty in dealing with the Zululand in the annexed territory. On inquiring why the King was taken from them, they were informed by Mr. John Shepherson that his duty was only to tell them what was done, not to answer questions. No official intimation has been given to the Zululand of Cetewayo's return from certain to the King's return to Zululand to move and welcome him. This hesitation will be officially represented as hostility or indifference. All the Zululand your Correspondent meets, however, rejoice at the restoration. The news seems too good to be true.

EMIGRATION FROM CANADA TO THE UNITED STATES.

Statistics recently published announcing a large emigration from Canada to the United States are not accepted as correct by the Canadian Government. Similar statistics have formed the subject of official investigation from time to time, the result always showing figures were not to be relied upon. This was clearly demonstrated in a paper presented to the Imperial Parliament last session, containing a report made to the Governor-General of Canada by the Canadian Department of Agriculture and Immigration. It is known that a large number of emigrants travel yearly to the United States by way of Canadian ports who never intend to remain in the Dominion, that settlers going to Manitoba and the Northwest Territories have paid up to the present time to pass over American railways to reach their destinations, and that a considerable movement takes place between the two countries for commercial purposes and for ordinary travel. But such persons, although apparently included in the statistics referred to, cannot with accuracy be described as emigrants from Canada to the United States.

A VEIN OF ZINC ORE IN DERBYSHIRE.—An

important discovery has been made in connection with the Magpie lead mines, in the High Peak of Derbyshire. In driving a level vein of blende (zinc ore) has been discovered, which promises to be of great value to the company. The manager, before incurring expenditure, recommended the directors to allow him to test this vein by driving into it. A little has been done, and the result proves that the vein gets wider and wider the further the miners go. So large a deposit has never before been met with. Preparations are now being rapidly made for working the vein, and the shareholders, who are chiefly Sheffield investors, anticipate a rich reward for years of profligate working.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—On Thursday morning

a destructive fire occurred in the extensive linen manufactory of Richardson and Niven, Lisburn, Ireland, resulting in the total demolition of a large part of the mills. The factory was untouched, but the valuable machinery and a large amount of stock were destroyed. The damage may be estimated at £30,000, which, fortunately, is covered by insurance. The cause of the outbreak is unknown. Several hundred hands will be thrown out of work by the fire.

PARIS : PRICE 40 CENTIMES
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which called forth the remark was an ordinary one enough, a couple of rowdies having gone into a shop and attacked the man behind the counter. It was, of course, merely a funny fellows were considerably surprised to find a hard labour instead of being allowed to "pay the expenses" of their entertainment in the usual way. It is devoutly to be wished that all the authorities concerned would show a similar determination to suppress the more serious and more numerous disturbances by such organised forces as the Skeleton Army. Meanwhile it is satisfactory to notice that a decisive victory was scored on Wednesday over several of the bands of freebooters who have of late been the cause of late into the streets on the south side of the river. Ten members of the enemy had been captured, and were by no means treated with the leniency usually shown to prisoners of war. The offence, five of them were sentenced to five the "cat," and two lashes from the "cat," and the other five Mr. Justice Hawkins has for the present suspended sentence. These sentences of the "cat" no doubt seem at first sight the best way of extirpating the civil war, but unfortunately a man who has been flogged once generally tends to be flogged again. — *Pall Mall Gazette*.

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LONDON, JANUARY 14—15, 1883.

THE ENGLISH CIRCULAR TO THE POWERS.

As has been already recorded, the circular of Her Majesty's Government on the subject of the measures they are prepared to recommend for the re-organisation of the government of Egypt was laid before the Porte on Thursday. In view of the exceptional position occupied by Turkey and the special interest of the Sultan in the solution of the difficult questions now pending in Egypt, it seemed to the Government fitting that they should thus address the Porte separately in the first instance. The circular, however, has been communicated to the great Powers, and though on the fifth of the present month we gave, on announcing it, a general idea of its purport, a fuller intimation will doubtless be found interesting both at home and abroad. Her Majesty's Government point out that the course of events threw upon them the task, which they would willingly have shared with other Powers, of suppressing the military rebellion in Egypt and restoring peace and order in that country. That work has been happily accomplished, and although the preservation of public tranquillity requires for the present that a British force shall remain in Egypt, the Government are desirous of withdrawing it as soon as the necessity for its presence is superseded by the organisation of adequate means for the maintenance of the Khedive's authority. In the meantime, precisely because things are in this position, they recognise it to be their duty to give to the Khedive such advice as may be fitted to secure that the new order of things shall be satisfactory alike in its domestic and foreign aspect, and shall give fair promise and stability and adaptation to the needs of the future. The subjects to be treated in the circular are divided into two classes, those in which other countries are directly interested, and in dealing with which it is necessary to seek the concurrence of the European Powers; and those which more particularly concern the internal administration of Egypt, and are not regulated by international agreements. Taking first the questions in which Europe has a direct interest, the circular points out that recent occurrences have called special attention to the Suez Canal. The danger which threatened it during Arabi's initial period of success, its occupation by the British forces in the name of the Khedive and their use of it as a base of operations against the rebels, and, finally, the attitude assumed by the Canal Company and its servants at a critical moment of the campaign, constitute cogent reasons for seeking to regulate the international position of the waterway so as to avoid similar dangers and difficulties in future. The Government believes that the free and unimpeded navigation of the Canal at all times, and its protection from damage or obstruction by warlike operations, are matters of general interest; and holds itself entitled to assume that its action in the late war, intended as it was to vindicate the authority of the lawful ruler of Egypt, is admitted on a maintenance of the general principle of freedom and inviolability. In order to guard, however, against future misconceptions in whatever quarter, and to define with clearness the future position of the Canal, the Government suggests an agreement which might advantageously be come to between the Great Powers, and to which other nations would subsequently be invited to give their adhesion. The proposed arrangement is that the Canal should be free for the passage of ships of every kind in all circumstances, but that precautions should be taken against the abuse of this privilege by enacting that in time of war a limitation should be placed upon the time during which vessels of war belonging to a belligerent Power should be permitted to remain in the Canal, and that no troops or munitions of war should be disembarked. It is also proposed, for the further securing of the neutrality and freedom of the channel, that no hostilities shall be permitted on the Canal or its approaches or anywhere in the territorial waters of Egypt, even in the event of Turkey being one of the belligerents. The recurrence of an emergency resembling the late rebellion is provided for by a clause excepting measures necessary for the defence of Egypt from the operation of these restrictive enactments. It is further provided by the suggested agreement that every Power shall be bound to bear the cost of the immediate repair of any damage which its vessels of war may chance to cause to the Canal; and that Egypt shall take all measures within its power to enforce the conditions imposed upon the ships of belligerent Powers using the Canal in time of war. No fortifications are to be erected on the Canal or in its vicinity; and nothing in the agreement is to be construed as curtailing or affecting the territorial rights of the Egyptian Government further than is expressly stipulated. It will be generally admitted that if these Powers receive the sanction of the great Powers the troublesome question of the political position of the Canal will be settled in a manner at once satisfactory to all parties having occasion to use it either for warlike or commercial purposes, and favourable to the future exemption of Egypt from the effects of any disturbance that may unhappily arise in Europe. No

diplomatic ingenuity can evade the consequences of the peculiar physical character of the Canal. It is not an arm of the sea, except in a sense more or less figurative, and no agreement can get rid of the fact that it can always be obstructed or injured with facility and probably with impunity. But the proposals of Her Majesty's Government at least do all that is possible for the preservation of free navigation, and the securing of equal rights to all nations. With reference to the financial arrangements which are placed by the Law of Liquidation under the protection of all the Powers, the circular states the Government believes it possible to attain greater economy and simplicity in the management of the Daira Estates and some other administrations by changes which would in no way diminish the security of the creditors, and hopes shortly to be able to lay before the Powers definite proposals for accomplishing this end. The taxation of foreigners in Egypt is another question which can be dealt with only by general consent, but Her Majesty's Government count with confidence upon the co-operation of the Powers in placing foreigners upon the same footing as natives with regard to taxation. The system of mixed tribunals established by international agreement for the decision of civil suits between natives and foreigners was in January last prolonged for a year, and would naturally expire on the 1st of February. The Government has advised the Egyptian Ministry to propose a further prolongation of a year, in the hope that during that period an amendment of the Egyptian code and procedure may be effected. It will be in the collection of our readers that during and after the late war the inconveniences of the existing system were very forcibly brought home to our commanders by the impossibility of protecting our own soldiers from fraud and from the temptations of gaming-houses. The mixed tribunals and the Capitulations cover in a very imperfect way the ground which ought to be occupied by a strong and trustworthy Egyptian judiciary, the establishment of which is now for the first time possible upon a basis commanding the respect and confidence of Europe. On all these matters of direct international arrangement, the Government communicates this outline of its views, as the initiative after all that has happened seems to rest with it, and trusts that the general concurrence of the Powers will facilitate the fulfilment of its task. Of the questions of the second class, which refer to the internal organization of Egypt and have never been the subjects of direct international agreement, the first and most pressing is the organization of a force for the maintenance of public security against external or internal foes. On all grounds Her Majesty's Government think that, and that the duty of maintaining internal order should be entrusted, as far as practicable, to a separate force of gendarmes and police. A strong desire has been expressed by the Khedive and his Ministers that British officers should be lent to fill certain of the higher posts in the army under the Command-in-Chief of the Khedive, and this desire the Government are willing to accede for a time, and upon a system which would enable Egyptian officers to attain to some of the higher commands. The details of the proposed scheme are still under consideration. —Times.

THE VIGOROUS MEASURES IN DUBLIN.

On Saturday the Irish Government took a very important step. No fewer than sixteen inhabitants of Dublin were brought before two divisional magistrates of the city on a charge of conspiracy to murder, and were remanded without bail. Such an event could not in any case have happened in the metropolis of Ireland without exciting general interest throughout the whole of the United Kingdom. But what makes these arrests more serious is that the persons whom the Government are accused of intending to kill include certain officers of the Government. It must be assumed that the Lord-Lieutenant and his advisers would not in any circumstances have directed such a prosecution without the gravest and most cogent reasons. But in the present instance it is known that an investigation has been in progress at the Castle for more than a month into the existence and scope of certain criminal associations alleged to have been formed in Dublin; that witnesses have, under the compulsory provisions of the Prevention of Crime Act, been summoned to give evidence of what they knew; and that Saturday's proceedings, though not taken under that Act, were the direct result of these preliminary inquiries. We must therefore take it to be the deliberate judgment of Lord Spencer and Mr. Trevelyan, who would not have allowed so grave a step to be taken without their personal knowledge and authority, that a conspiracy of the most formidable and detestable kind exists in Dublin, and that there is at all events good ground for believing in the active complicity of the individuals now in custody. More than this it would be impossible, even if it were proper, to say. The guilt or innocence of these suspected persons will, if the magistrates decide that there is a case for further investigation, be determined in due time by a higher tribunal. Nothing has yet been done but to order their detention on the sworn testimony of the police that they are what named in the warrants issued by Mr. Curran. All those against whom warrants are out have not yet been taken, and it is thought better in the interests of justice to reserve the detailed evidence in the possession of the authorities till such time as the whole batch can be placed in the dock together. Judged by the standard of English practice, this will no doubt appear a high-handed and arbitrary course. It can only be defended on the same grounds which justified or excused the introduction of special legislation for the prevention of crime in Ireland, and the accompanying or consequent suspension of some rights and liberties enjoyed in ordinary times. Should it be proved that the suspicions of the authorities are on this occasion well founded, and that a considerable number of murderous conspirators have been detected and captured, a very severe blow will have been struck at the forces of disorder, not only in Dublin, but in Ireland. When the case was shocked last autumn by the attempted assassination of Mr. Field, Mr. Trevelyan used language in the House of Commons which provoked the ridicule

of wiser men and attracted the attention of sensible men. Speaking of course in his capacity as a responsible Minister of the Crown, the Chief Secretary said that the Executive Government and the disturbers of the peace had been at length brought face to face within the walls of the capital. The vigilant organisation of the Irish Constabulary throughout the country had, he observed, driven into Dublin many of the most active promoters of crime. To that city they had come, and in that city they would have to be fought. The Irish Government, he said, since consistently acted on that hypothesis. It need scarcely be said that the task on which it is engaged is one of extreme difficulty. The discovery of secret societies can hardly be even attempted without the odious assistance of informers, a class on whose bare word, apart from interest or corroboration, no reliance whatever can be placed. The silent sympathy of many Irishmen with heinous crimes in which they would not themselves take part is a sad and discouraging symptom, but one which it is folly to ignore. The antipathy to England felt by too many others is so strong a degree that they will not actively co-operate in the detection and punishment of offences which they sincerely and heartily abhor is another obstacle in the path of Her Majesty's Government. A prolonged and determined effort has been made to surmount these opposing forces, and the result of a struggle which may be protracted, though its final issue cannot be doubted, is awaited with intense anxiety on this side the Channel. In this country there is no disposition to show any mercy for assassins. If these sixteen men, and the others whose apprehension is hourly expected, are convicted after a fair trial by a jury, the severest penalty which a Judge can inflict will not be one whit too serious for their offence. Though most of the prisoners are artisans, there is a town councillor of Dublin among them. But the criminal law must be administered without fear or favour, and if Mr. Carey is guilty, his position will not shield him from ignominious punishment. On the other hand, it cannot be denied that failure to justify these arrests would have a very unfortunate effect in Ireland. —Daily News.

THE POWERS AND EGYPT.

The Cairo correspondent of the *Standard* telegraph on Sunday night expressed the opinion that Mr. Carey, though impossible for his Government to attempt to maintain the fiction of the continued existence of the Joint Control. It is thought probable that France may recall her financial representative without his resigning, but she hoped to abolish the Control entirely, and another is looked for naming Sir A. Colvin as the financial adviser of the Egyptian Government. The institution then gives place to the individual; and the International Commission is replaced by a single, under the direction of the Egyptian Government. Mr. Carey will endeavour to manage her finances alone. She will be assisted, it is true, by foreign agents, but she will not be responsible to any foreign element in her administration. The Egyptian Government will be responsible for the large concession they have made, and it is to be expected that they will show their gratitude by according voluntarily to their advisers the same confidence, and the same share in the administration which they were formerly compelled to give the Controllers. As the present Minister is a little doubtful in his case, the Commission engaged in considering the legal reforms is working actively, taking as a basis of the new law the code elaborated some years ago by Riaz. The Code was further worked out by Cadry Pachá, whose alterations were made in order to adapt it to the conditions of Egypt. It remains to be seen in what form the law will leave the hands of the present Minister of Justice and his Commission. It is questionable if it would not have been better at once to have selected a more rough method of reforming the present Egyptian law, rather than to spend valuable weeks in minutely elaborating plans which may need remodelling after trial. Lord Dufferin, representing the English Government, has under consideration the Egyptian position in the Chamber. The difficult point is to guarantee free public discussion of the acts of the Government, while maintaining at the same time public respect for its authority. In the East a very narrow line divides public criticism from libel, and it is believed that the Council will to some extent consider the basis of the Convention between the Bankers' Syndicate and the Domain Administration for the liquidation of the latter. The Syndicate hopes to liquidate fully in five years. Its proposals are liberal, and there is every prospect of their being adopted. Among the native cavalry, under Colonel Taylor, were reviewed before Sir E. Wood. The material is good, but it will require much care to bring it to perfection. By to-morrow the recruits are expected to bring the squadron up to the full force of five hundred and twenty-one.

MR. GLADSTONE.

Writing at eight o'clock on Saturday night, a Hawarden special correspondent telegraphed that Mr. Gladstone was much better, and that he is still confined to his bed room. Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Herbert Gladstone, M.P., arrived at Hawarden Castle from Scotland at 1 a.m., driving up from Chester Station. No definite date has been set for the Premier's visit to the north. The time for the Premier's visit will necessarily be regulated by his health. In Mr. Gladstone's present condition it would not be prudent to undertake the journey. On Sunday Mr. Gladstone did not seem to have been much affected by the fact that his rest had been broken during the night. He walked to church, and also returned on foot. It was observed that he proceeded at a brisk pace, and that, though manifestly not as strong as usual, he had not lost much vigour. In the afternoon, for the first time since his last attack of illness, he went out for a walk through the park grounds, and though a stiff breeze was blowing he remained out for about three-quarters of an hour. He did not attend church in the evening. The following official information was given on Sunday night:—Mr. Gladstone did not have a very good night last night, but he has nearly got rid of his cold. It is probable that he will leave Hawarden on Tuesday, with a view to proceeding on Wednesday to the south of France for a short time.

BREACH OF PROMISE ACTION BY A GENTLEMAN.—A curious breach of promise action was commenced in the Dublin law courts on Friday, the plaintiff, Mr. T. H. Kingsley, suing Miss Eliza Annie Peels for damages for breach of promise of marriage. The plaintiff alleges that owing to the promises, he took a large house in London and furnished it, and gave up a valuable appointment as medical assistant. The defendant pleads that if there was any promise it was rescinded, and that she agreed to marry the plaintiff owing to fraud and fraudulent representations by him that he had sufficient means to enable him to marry. She claims £100 as damages for breach of promise, but this the plaintiff denies.

THE DUBLIN ARRESTS.

On Saturday afternoon the prisoners arrested in Dublin early that morning and on Friday night were brought before Mr. Woodcock and Mr. Keys, Q.C., two of the divisional magistrates sitting in the northern divisional police court. Great interest was manifested in the proceedings, but owing to the arrangements made by the police only a few persons were allowed to enter the court. Mr. Anderson, Green solicitor, and Mr. Bolton appeared for the Crown. The charge against prisoners is "That they, together with certain other evil disposed persons, did conspire, confederate, and agree to murder certain public officers of the Government, and others, and to do so by the use of force, and to do so by the use of arms." In this case, in which several persons stand charged with the very serious offence of conspiring to murder members of Government officials and other persons, I am instructed to apply that they be remanded, or rather that they be committed to prison, on the information of Joseph Warrington, acting inspector; James Donohue, constable; Luke Gibbon, constable; and John Dowd, sergeant. In the informations, which are prepared and ready to be sworn, it is stated that the several parties are each named in the different warrants which I now produce, which were issued for their arrest. It is also stated that there are other parties charged with the same offence, against whom warrants have also been issued, but which have not yet been executed. The warrants, which were only issued last night, and the information states what must be apparent to your worships; but it would not be in the interest of public justice to proceed and offer evidence against these parties until the others who are not yet arrested are made known, and also stated. I have respectfully to ask that these cases be remanded in the usual course. After some discussion the prisoners were remanded until Saturday. Mr. Carey, T.C.: I will bring an action for false imprisonment, and I hope I shall get damages. I am sure I will.

Mr. Carey, T.C., who is now in custody, was arrested under the expired Coercion Act for being reasonably suspected of being concerned in the murder of Kenny in Amiens-street. Kenny, it will be remembered, was shot through the head, and died, and was in prison for about three months, and was discharged when Mr. Forster's Peace Preservation Act expired. When arrested on the first occasion he resisted. That evening his house was searched, and nothing was found. He was again searched, and four dagger knives, supposed to be those with which Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke were murdered, were found. During Carey's incarceration he discharged a rocket into the Kilmainham prison, and was subjected to solitary confinement. Some time after his release he was proposed as a candidate for the Trinity Ward, which was represented by a Catholic Liberal, and, to the astonishment of all, Carey was returned by an overwhelming majority. He has been about four months in the Corporation. He is a member of the Irish Home Manufacturers' Association, at a meeting of which some few weeks ago he proposed, while presiding, a resolution condemning the attempted assassination of Mr. Field and the shooting of the detective, and the *Standard* has been informed that Mr. Field, a member of the Association objecting to the resolution, Carey stated that, as one member objected to the standing orders being suspended so that the resolution might pass, the matter fell through. The other chief witness in the case, Mr. Muller, a publican, who was in gaol under the recent Coercion Act, being supposed by the Crown to have been concerned in the murder, the police searched all their houses, and found a number of documents, but none of a compromising character. They also found some revolver.

It is expected that four or five of the prisoners will be discharged next Saturday. The police are sanguine of making a good case against certain of the prisoners on the charge upon which they are arrested, but it is very hard to say, judging from all the information available, that any good will arise out of the raid. Between eight and ten o'clock on Sunday night the police made a raid for arms in several Dublin public-houses frequented by persons supposed to be connected with secret societies. They adopted the same tactics as were followed on Saturday. Detectives, accompanied by constables in uniform, entered the houses and allowed no one to leave till thoroughly searched for arms and documents. Houses in Britain-street and Capel-street, on the north side, and in Anne-street, Grafton-street, on the south, were gone through, but the search proved abortive. Some warrants were issued also to search the premises where the police had information that arms were concealed, but in these cases also their efforts were unsuccessful. Mr. John Billington seized, but their efforts were foiled. Their action was resented at another house, and a crowd which collected booted the constables and the Marines who remained outside the doors. The authorities are convinced that the search for arms is not the end of the matter. The police have been instructed to search the premises where the police had information that arms were concealed, but in these cases also their efforts were unsuccessful. Mr. John Billington seized, but their efforts were foiled. Their action was resented at another house, and a crowd which collected booted the constables and the Marines who remained outside the doors. The authorities are convinced that the search for arms is not the end of the matter. 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Galignani's Messenger.

Evening Edition.

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Great Britain.

LONDON, JANUARY 14—15, 1883.

THE ENGLISH CIRCULAR TO THE POWERS.

As has been already recorded, the circular of Her Majesty's Government on the subject of the measures they are prepared to recommend for the re-organization of the government of Egypt was laid before the Porte on Thursday. In view of the exceptional position occupied by Turkey and the special interest of the Sultan in the solution of the difficult questions now pending in Egypt, it seemed to the Government fitting that they should thus address the Porte separately in the first instance. The circular has now been communicated to the great Powers, and though on the fifth of the present month we gave, on announcing it, a general idea of its purport, a fuller intimation will doubtless be found interesting both at home and abroad. Her Majesty's Government point out that the course of events there upon them the task, which they would willingly have shared with other Powers, of suppressing the military rebellion in Egypt and restoring peace and order in that country. That work has been happily accomplished, and although the preservation of public tranquillity requires for the present that a British force shall remain in Egypt, the Government are desirous of withdrawing it as soon as the necessity for its presence is superseded by the organization of adequate means for the maintenance of the Khedive's authority. In the mean time, precisely because things are in this position, they recognise it to be their duty to give to the Khedive such advice as may be fitted to secure that the new order of things shall be satisfactory alike in its domestic and foreign aspect, and shall give fair promise and stability and adaptation to the needs of the future. The subjects to be treated in the circular are divided into two classes, those in which other countries are directly interested, and in dealing with which it is necessary to seek the concurrence of the European Powers; and those which more particularly concern the internal administration of Egypt, and are not regulated by international agreements. Taking first the questions in which Europe has a direct interest, the circular points out that recent occurrences have called special attention to the Suez Canal. The danger which threatened it during Arabi's initial period of success, its occupation by the British forces in the name of the Khedive and their use of it as a base of operations against the rebels, and, finally, the attitude assumed by the Canal Company and its servants at a critical moment of the campaign, constitute cogent reasons for seeking to regulate the international position of the waterway so as to avoid similar dangers and difficulties in future. The Government believes that the free and unimpeded navigation of the Canal at all times, and its protection from damage or obstruction by warlike operations, are matters of general interest; and holds itself entitled to assume that its action in the late war, intended as it was to vindicate the authority of the lawful ruler of Egypt, is admitted on all hands to have been consistent with the maintenance of the general principle of freedom and inviolability. In order to guard, however, against future misconceptions in whatever quarter, and to define with clearness the future position of the Canal, the Government suggests an agreement which might advantageously be come to between the Great Powers, and to which other nations would subsequently be invited to give their adhesion. The proposed arrangement is that the Canal should be free for the passage of ships of every kind in all circumstances, that precautions should be taken against the abuse of this privilege by enacting that in time of war a limitation should be placed upon the time during which vessels of war belonging to a belligerent Power should be permitted to remain in the Canal, and that no troops or munitions of war should be disembarked. It is also proposed, for the further securing of the neutrality and freedom of the channel, that no hostilities shall be permitted in the Canal or its approaches or anywhere in the territorial waters of Egypt, even in the event of Turkey being one of the belligerents. The recurrence of an emergency resembling the late rebellion is provided for by a clause excepting measures necessary for the defence of Egypt from the operation of these restrictive enactments. It is further provided by the suggested agreement that every Power shall be bound to bear the cost of the immediate repair of any damage which its vessels of war may cause to the Canal; and that Egypt shall take all measures within its power to enforce the conditions imposed upon the ships of belligerent Powers using the Canal in time of war. No fortifications are to be erected on the Canal or in its vicinity; and nothing in the agreement is to be construed as curtailing or affecting the territorial rights of the Egyptian Government further than is expressly stipulated. It will be generally admitted that if these proposals receive the sanction of the great Powers the troublesome question of the political position of the Canal will be settled in a manner at once satisfactory to all nations having occasion to use it, and that the Canal will be placed on a footing of equality with the great waterways of the world, and no agreement can get rid of the fact that it can always be obstructed or injured with facility and probably with impunity. But the proposals of Her Majesty's Government at least do all that is possible for the preservation of free navigation, and the securing of equal rights to all nations. With reference to the financial arrangements which are placed by the Law of Liquidation under the protection of all the Powers, the circular states the Government believes it possible to attain greater economy and simplicity in the management of the Daira Estates and some other administrations by changes which would in no way diminish the security of the creditors, and hopes shortly to be able to lay before the Powers definite proposals for accomplishing this end. The taxation of foreigners in Egypt is another question which can be dealt with only by general consent, but her Majesty's Government count with confidence upon the co-operation of the Powers

in placing foreigners upon the same footing as natives with regard to taxation. The system of mixed tribunals established by international agreement for the decision of civil suits between natives and foreigners was in January last prolonged for a year, and would naturally expire on the 1st of February. The Government has advised the Egyptian Ministry to propose a further prolongation of a year, in the hope that during that period an amendment of the Egyptian code and procedure may be effected. It will be in the recollection of our readers that during and after the late war the inconveniences of the existing system were very forcibly brought home to our commanders by the impossibility of protecting our own soldiers from fraud and from the temptations of gaming-houses. The mixed tribunals and the Capitulations cover in a very imperfect way the ground which ought to be occupied by a strong and trustworthy Egyptian judiciary, the establishment of which is now for the first time possible upon a basis commanding the respect and confidence of Europe. On all these matters of direct international arrangement, the Government communicates this outline of its views, as the initiative after all that has happened seems to rest with it, and trusts that the general concurrence of the Powers will facilitate the fulfilment of its task. Of the questions of the second class, which refer to the internal organization of Egypt and have never been the subjects of direct international agreement, the first and most pressing is the organization of a force for the maintenance of public security against external or internal foes. On all grounds Her Majesty's Government think that the Egyptian army should be a national one, and that the duty of maintaining internal order should be entrusted, as far as practicable, to a separate force of gendarmes and police. A strong desire has been expressed by the Khedive and his Ministers that British officers should be lent to fill certain of the higher posts in the army under the Command-in-Chief of the Khedive, and this desire the Government are willing to accede to a time, and upon a system which would enable Egyptian officers to attain to some of the higher commands. The details of the proposed scheme are still under consideration.

THE VIGOROUS MEASURES IN DUBLIN.

On Saturday the Irish Government took a very important step. No fewer than sixteen inhabitants of Dublin were brought before two divisional magistrates of the city on a charge of conspiracy to murder, and were remanded without bail. Such an event could not in any case have happened in the metropolis of Ireland without exciting general interest throughout the whole of the United Kingdom. But what makes these arrests more especially serious is that the persons whom the prisoners are accused of intending to kill include certain "officers of the Government." It must be assumed that the Lord-Lieutenant and his advisers would not in any circumstances have directed such a prosecution without the gravest and most cogent reasons. But in the present instance it is known that an investigation has been in progress at the Castle for more than a month into the existence and scope of certain criminal associations alleged to have been formed in Dublin; that witnesses have, under the compulsory provisions of the Prevention of Crime Act, been summoned to give evidence of what they knew; and that Saturday's proceedings, though not taken under that Act, were the direct result of these preliminary inquiries. We must therefore take it to be the deliberate judgment of Lord Spencer and Mr. Trevelyan, who would have allowed so grave a step to be taken without their personal knowledge and authority, that a conspiracy of the most formidable and detestable kind exists in Dublin, and that there is at all events good ground for believing in the active complicity of the individuals now in custody. More than this it would be impossible, even if it were proper, to say. The guilt or innocence of these suspected persons will, if the magistrates decide that there is a case for further investigation, be determined in due time by a higher tribunal. Nothing has yet been done but to order their detention on the sworn testimony of the police that they are the men named in the warrants issued by Mr. Curran. All those against whom warrants are out have not yet been taken, and it is thought better in the interests of justice to reserve the detailed evidence in the possession of the authorities till such time as the whole batch can be placed in the dock together. Judged by the standard of English practice, this will no doubt appear a high-handed and arbitrary course. It can only be defended on the same grounds which justified or excused the introduction of special legislation for the prevention of crime in Ireland, and the accompanying or consequent suspension of some rights and liberties enjoyed in ordinary times. Should it be proved that the suspicions of the authorities are on this occasion well founded, and that a considerable number of murderous conspirators have been detected and captured, a very severe blow will have been struck at the forces of disorder, not only in Dublin, but in Ireland. When the country was shocked last autumn by the attempted assassination of Mr. Field, Mr. Trevelyan used language in the House of Commons which provoked the ridicule of wisecracks and attracted the attention of sensible men. Speaking of course in his capacity as a responsible Minister of the Crown, the Chief Secretary said that the Executive Government and the disturbers of the peace had been at length brought face to face within the walls of the capital. The vigilant organisation of the Irish Constabulary throughout the country had, he observed, driven into Dublin many of the most active promoters of crime. To that city they had come, and to that city they would have to be fought. The Irish Government has since consistently acted on that hypothesis. It need scarcely be said that the task on which it is engaged is one of extreme difficulty. The discovery of secret societies can hardly be even attempted without the odious assistance of informers, a class on whose bare word, apart from interest or corroboration, no reliance whatever can be placed. The silent sympathy of many Irishmen with themselves takes part in a sad and discouraging symptom, but one which it is folly to ignore. The antipathy to England felt by too many others in so strong a degree that

they will not actively co-operate in the detection and punishment of offences which they sincerely and heartily abhor is another obstacle in the path of her Majesty's Government. A prolonged and determined effort has been made to surmount these opposing forces, and the result of a struggle which may be protracted, though its final issue cannot be doubtful, is awaited with intense anxiety on this side the Channel. In this country there is no disposition to show any mercy for assassins. If these sixteen men, and the others whose apprehension is hourly expected, are convicted after a fair trial by a jury, the severest penalty which a Judge can inflict will not be one too serious for their offence. Though most of the prisoners are artisans, there is a town councillor of Dublin among them. But the criminal law must be administered without fear or favour, and if Mr. Carey is guilty, his position will not shield him from ignominious punishment. On the other hand, it cannot be denied that a failure to justify these arrests would have a very unfortunate effect in Ireland.—*Daily News.*

THE POWERS AND EGYPT.

The Cairo correspondent of the *Standard* telegraphed on Sunday night—Although M. Brecht has not yet resigned, it is impossible for his Government to attempt to maintain the fiction of the continued existence of the Joint Control. It is thought probable that France may recall her financial representative without his resigning, but will scarcely alter the case. A decree is expected shortly abolishing the Control entirely, and another is looked for naming Sir A. Colvin as the financial adviser of the Egyptian Government. The details of the proposed scheme are still under consideration. The Egyptian Government fully appreciate the large concession thus made, and it is to be hoped that they will show their gratitude by acquiescing in the adoption of the same confidence, and the same share in the administration which they were formerly compelled to give the Controllers. As long as the present Ministry lasts there is little doubt of this being the case. The Commission engaged in considering the legal reforms is working actively, taking as a basis of the new law the code elaborated some years ago by Riaz. The Code was further worked out by Cadry Pacha, whose chief alterations were made in order to adapt it to the needs of the country. It remains to be seen in what form the law will leave the hands of the present Minister of Justice and his Commission. It is questionable if it would not have been better at once to have set in motion a series of reforms, and to have prevented the present Ministry from continuing to represent the Chamber. The difficult point is to guarantee free public discussion of the acts of the Government, while maintaining at the same time public respect for its authority. In the East a very narrow line divides the right of criticism from the right of insult. It is believed that the Council will tomorrow consider the basis of the Convention between the Bankers' Syndicate and the Domain Administration for the liquidation of the latter. The Syndicate hopes to liquidate the Domain in five years, and the Convention is there every prospect of their being accepted. This morning the native cavalry, under Colonel Taylor, were reviewed before Sir E. Wood. The material is good, but it will require much more time to be reformed into a modern fighting force. The recruits are expected to bring the squadron up to the full force of five hundred and twenty-one.

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS.

OSBORNE, SATURDAY.
The Queen received to-day the intelligence of the safe confinement of the Duchess of Connaught and of the birth of a Prince at five minutes past midnight. The Duchess and the infant Prince are doing well. This is Her Majesty's 25th grandchild. The Queen and Princess Beatrice drove out yesterday afternoon, attended by the Hon. Frances Drummond.
Major Arthur Collins arrived at Osborne yesterday and had the honour of dining with Her Majesty.

SUNDAY.
The Queen and Princess Beatrice drove out yesterday afternoon, attended by the Hon. Frances Drummond. The Princess Beatrice and the members of the Royal Household attended Divine service at Whippingham Church this morning. The Rev. Canon Prothero, M.A., assisted by the Rev. Arthur Peile, vicar of Holy Trinity, "entor," and honorary chaplain to the Queen, officiated. The Rev. Arthur Peile preached the sermon. Her Majesty has received excellent accounts of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Connaught and the infant Prince.

It is stated that Her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, will shortly pay a visit of four weeks' duration to the Continent. The actual date has not yet been fixed, but the week in March is the most probable time. It is hoped that by that date the Duchess of Connaught will be strong enough to accompany Her Majesty.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, accompanied by Prince Albert Victor and Prince George, were present at Divine service at Marlborough House on Sunday.

The Duke of Cambridge visited the Prince and Princess of Wales on Sunday morning and remained to luncheon. The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh dined with their Royal Highnesses in the evening. The Princess Alfred Salom-Salm has arrived at 12, Wilton-street, Grosvenor-place, on a visit.

The United States Minister has returned to town from a visit to the Earl and Countess of Kenmare at The Briary, Freshwater, Isle of Wight.

The Marquis of Hartington left Devonshire House on Sunday evening and received by mail train to Holker, where the Duke of Devonshire and family are staying.

Mr. Fawcett, who is still at Alderbury, is progressing favourably in health, and on Saturday was enabled to go out for a walk during the bright hours of the afternoon.

MR. GLADSTONE.

On Sunday Mr. Gladstone did not seem to have been much affected by the fact that his rest had been broken during the night. He walked to church, and also returned on foot. It was observed that he proceeded at a brisk pace, and that, though manifestly not as strong as usual, he had not lost much vigour. In the afternoon, for the first time since his last attack of illness, he went out to walk through the park grounds, and though a stiff breeze was blowing he remained out for about three-quarters of an hour. He did not attend church in the evening. The following official information was given on Sunday night—Mr. Gladstone did not have a very good night last night, but he has nearly got rid of his cold. It is probable that he will leave Hawarden on Tuesday, with a view to proceeding on Wednesday to the south of France for a short time.

RAIDS FOR ARMS IN IRELAND.

Between eight and ten o'clock on Sunday night the police made a raid for arms in several Dublin public-houses frequented by persons supposed to be connected with secret societies. They adopted the same tactics as on a former occasion. Detectives, accompanied by constables in uniform, entered the houses and allowed no one to leave till thoroughly searched for arms and documents. Houses in Britain-street and Capel-street, on the north side, and in Anne-street, Grafton-street, etc., on the south, were gone through, but the search proved abortive. Some warrants were issued also to search the premises where the police had information that arms were concealed, but in these cases also their efforts were unsuccessful. In one house they were certain they would find some important seizure, but their efforts were foiled. Their action was resented at another house, and a crowd which collected hooted the constables and the Marines who remained outside the doors. The authorities are convinced the houses found some months ago near the rear of the house of one of the men arrested on Saturday are those used in the Phoenix Park assassinations, for they fit exactly the width of the cuts in the clothes of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke. Inquiries have been instituted to ascertain whether a description can be procured of the persons who purchased these knives in the Strand, London. It is stated that the informers are persons now undergoing sentence for their conspiracy in crimes committed within the past six months. There was very little excitement on Sunday night. The arrests have made a deep impression in Fenian circles. The police hope to be able to discover the person who purchased in London the six revolvers with one of which Delaney attempted to take Judge Lawson's life.

Between seven and eight stone weight of rifle and revolver ammunition was accidentally discovered on Sunday evening in Meagher's alley, off Patrick's-close, a low portion of the city. It was concealed under a heap of rubbish, and became exposed to view through some children playing at the heap and finding some cartridges. The police were overthrown, but darkness set in before the constables finished their search. Constables are now on guard in the locality.

A strong party of police made an extensive search for arms on Saturday evening in a number of uninhabited buildings in the rear of Rutland-street, Limerick. The police have received positive information that the dynamite stolen last summer from Messrs. J. R. Evans and Co.'s store at Limerick, is secreted somewhere or other in this locality, but all efforts to find it have up to the present proved unavailing. Owing to the outrages which have been perpetrated in the city during the week the police patrols have been increased, and the police are now on guard in the rear of Rutland-street, Limerick. The police have received positive information that the dynamite stolen last summer from Messrs. J. R. Evans and Co.'s store at Limerick, is secreted somewhere or other in this locality, but all efforts to find it have up to the present proved unavailing. Owing to the outrages which have been perpetrated in the city during the week the police patrols have been increased, and the police are now on guard in the rear of Rutland-street, Limerick.

LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ART.

The Marquis of Bute will contribute an article to the forthcoming number of the *Scottish Review*.

A contribution to the vexed question of the ending of Mr. Macdonald's pen of Lord Redcliffe, is announced.

Under the title of "Recollections of Arthur Penrhyn Stanley," Dr. Bradley intends to publish, through Mr. Murray, the lectures he delivered in Edinburgh in 1882.

Mr. Henry M. Trollope writes to the *Athenaeum* to say that his father, Mr. Anthony Trollope, has left an autobiographical memoir, and that it is his intention to publish the work.

A second and much enlarged edition of Professor Schrader's work on the "Cuneiform Inscriptions and the Old Testament," which has just appeared in Germany, is being translated into English with the consent and assistance of the author. It will probably be published early in the autumn. The translator is the Rev. Owen Whitehouse, of Chesham College.

Mr. Browning has, says the *Athenaeum*, just sent his new volume of poems to the printer. He calls it "Jocundity," which, though somewhat Latin, describes well enough his collection of things grave and gay. There are some eleven pieces in the volume, the principal of them being a deer-stalking poem called "Donald"—on the animal's side, like "Tray" and "Solomon"; and "Belkiss," dealing with the "Maiden of the Moor," and a long ballad called "Halkadash Joachanan."

Sir Henry Rawlinson has been recently elected an honorary member of the New York Academy of Sciences and of the Imperial Academy of Vienna, in both cases in succession to Dr. C. Darwin.

The late Mr. Alfred Barratt, the author of "Physical Ethics," had been occupied for some years upon a work of general philosophy when he was suddenly struck down in the spring of 1881, at the age of thirty-six. The M.S. was found on examination to be so far completed in the more important (constructive) part that it is now being seen through the press by Mr. Charles Barratt. It will be published before long by Messrs. Williams and Norgate under the title of "Physical Metaphysics." There will be a memoir by Mr. Barratt, with contributions from the Master of Balliol, the Warden of All Souls', and the Master of Rugby. Mr. Barratt contributed some striking articles to *Mind*.

Miss Mary Robinson, who is well known to many readers by her graceful verse, has completed a novel in two volumes entitled "Arden."

The late de Broglie's new work, "Frederick II. and Maria Theresa," translated by Mrs. Cashel Hoey, will shortly be published by Messrs. Sampson Low and Co.

The access to the Imperial Archives at Vienna lately given to the Duke de Broglie to avail himself of a mass of unpublished correspondence, which, supplemented by his own family papers and the recently disclosed documents of the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs, furnishes him with material full of interest. The story is a series of historical sketches and amusing episodes in the lives of the great king and the empress-queen during the years fraught with momentous consequences to France, Austria, and Prussia.—*Athenaeum.*

Prof. Huxley has been appointed Sir Robert Rede's Lecturer at Cambridge during the present year. The professor's connection with Cambridge has recently become more close and authoritative from his selection as one of the non-resident lecturers in the professorship of Anatomy and Physiology.

The figures officially published of the attendance of students at the University of Edinburgh during the past year admit of an instructive analysis. The total number of matriculations was 3,340, being an increase of 103 on the previous year. Of these, 1,028, or 31 per cent., were in arts, but only 93 proceeded to a degree; 95 students, or 3 per cent., in divinity, and only 15 degrees; 487, or 14 per cent., in law, and only 5 degrees; 1,730, or 52 per cent., in medicine, and only 227 degrees. Of the medical students, 692 came from Scotland, 641 from England, 41 from Ireland, 219 from the colonies, 121 from India, and 46 from foreign countries.

A central bureau for astronomical intelligence has been established at Kiel, where telegrams announcing discoveries in this field of science will be sent from all the chief

observatories of the world—for instance, Greenwich, Paris, Milan, Vienna, Utrecht, Copenhagen, Pulkowa, in Russia, etc., and these be telegraphed to all who choose to pay a moderate annual subscription of about 100 marks.

In recognition of Prof. Blackie's labours and success in the foundation of a Celtic chair in Edinburgh, the Federation of Celtic Societies resolved last week at Liverpool to raise a sum of £1,500 or £2,000 for the establishment of lectures bearing his name in connection with the professorship.

Messrs. Doulton and Co. have arranged to exhibit for a month, commencing on Friday last, in the gallery of the Institute of Architects, Conduit-street, a collection of works of the pottery for domestic use, including open fireplaces, stoves, and fender covers, many of which are designed to combine smoke prevention, decorative effect, and economic consumption of coal.

The Royal Academy will shortly publish a new edition of Turner's *Rivers of England*, with photographic reproductions of the finest mezzotints by Lupton, C. Turner, and others. Messrs. Holland's original intention will be in great measure retained, edited, with notes and a Preface, by Mr. Cosmo Monkhouse.

Dr. Schliemann has received permission from the Hellenic Government to make excavations on the north-west of Athens, near the old Academy, where those who fell in war were buried, and where the grave of Pericles is supposed to be. After exhausting this region, the learned doctor intends to transfer his labours to the island of Crete.

The Royal Academy has voted £100 for the proposed excavations at Ephesus on the site of the Temple of Diana. The Corporation of the City of London has voted 50s. The Bishop of Durham has given £50, and the Baroness Burdett-Coutts £50. These sums, with smaller subscriptions varying from £20 to £5, make up an amount sufficient to commence the work, which, however, calls for further support from the public.

Mr. Sydney Hodges is engaged on subscription for the purchase of the *Academy* of Lord George Newell, for the presentation by the West Kent Hunt; and Mr. Peter Redpath, for the Redpath Museum at Montreal.

Leon Lhermitte's picture "La Moisson," painted for this year's Salon in Paris, is now on view at the Fine Art Gallery of Messrs. Arthur Tooth and Sons, in the Haymarket.

The screen on which Mr. Watts's portrait of Rossetti hung in Gallery V. in the Royal Academy has been taken away. The portrait and companion drawings of Mrs. Rossetti, and her younger daughter have been hung in Gallery VI.

The British Museum has just acquired an interesting collection of thirty-nine silver objects, which give an insight into the daily life of the Babylonians, and remind us of the old and the bird's-head "shop at Pompeii." These objects, which were all found together on the site of Babylon, consist of fragments of silver dishes, the broken handle of a vase, and coins, most of the latter being defaced and tipped. It is not to be seen, the *Athenaeum* writes, that all have been broken purposely by a practised hand, with the view of using the metal again; and we may fairly conclude that the collection is the remains of a silver-smith's or coiner's shop. Among the coins is a Lydian one in good preservation. So far as can be judged from the vase handle and dishes, the art is distinctly Babylonian under Persian influence, and the workshop may date from the conquest of Alexander.

Mr. Alma Tadema's "Cleopatra," has been placed in the frame at the Grosvenor Gallery which has been waiting for it so long. It appears to us to be very successful in colour and fine in expression. The decorative detail is unusually rich and beautiful, even for this artist. "Cleopatra" has the same face as the well-known large study which hangs not far from it. Antony is boarding her in excited haste which is well contrasted with the assumed calm of the "Serpent of Old Nile," who, sceptre in hand, on her ivory throne, looks away from her in her infatuated love.—*Athenaeum.*

The Punjab Government has recently sanctioned an expenditure of 38,000 rupees for the conservation of ancient monuments in the Punjab.

AN INDIAN'S IMPRESSIONS OF ENGLAND.

The Calcutta correspondent of the *Times*, telegraphing on Sunday, says:—One of the native officers who recently visited England furnishes the following account of his impressions to a local paper:—

"Being a native of India, and having never before left the land of my birth, I had heard a great deal about it, its people, the wondrous things, and great workshops there. After the campaign in Egypt, it became known that certain of us were to visit the great country of the West, and I was selected. I became very glad, a feeling of pride possessed me, and I prayed that God would long continue the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen. The others who were selected were also very glad, and upon the day of our landing we were met by variously as to what was to be seen. We went first to Liverpool, then by rail to London. Everywhere we were heartily cheered, and the people seemed to know of our coming. We all consider London to be the finest place in the world; we do not think there could be another city in the world to equal it. We never saw such crowds as were present at the review of the troops by the Queen. We fully appreciate the kindness of her Majesty in planning with her own hands the ideal of a great feast, but she sold her hands by touching us—we are too insignificant for her to touch. She inspected us at Buckingham Palace, touched our swords, and said a few kind and encouraging words to us.

Afterwards we went to see the Duke of Buckingham, who received us very cordially, and gave us an opportunity of witnessing a little sport. Ten or twelve gentlemen, attended by about 20 hounds, formed a hunting party, and caught a fox, while we looked on. We saw such a great bear as the Polar bear in the Zoological Gardens. He seemed warm, while we were shivering with cold. The National Gallery, Westminster Houses of Parliament, and every place of note were seen by us; but I think, and my comrades agree with me, that nothing beats the Crystal Palace. We all consider it the handsomest building in London, and Windsor Castle comes next. What most took our fancy in the Crystal Palace was the picture of a battle, the scene of a great battle, the fact that it looked like life. We prefer it to the pictures in the National Gallery. It is the best picture in London. We liked the theatres and circuses, especially the latter, for the wonderful feats of horsemanship and strength which were displayed. Many professed to see the performances of the dancing girls, but we did not care much for the ballet. One day two men and myself went to Brighton to see Colonel Campbell, commanding our regiment. Brighton is very beautiful; I liked it better than London, and could live there for ever. We have seen more wonderful things than we thought of. Almost everything was Number One. The women are pretty, the men brave and hospitable, and the country such that we do not think there is another like it. Unfortunately, only two of us could speak English; but none were inconvenienced in any way, and we could not have been better attended to. I have studied at Canning College, Lucknow. I have passed the entrance examination at Calcutta University, and was in the first class. But preferring a military life, I gave up further studies."

The Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* also gives the following items of Indian news:—The Madras High Court has given

judgment in the appeal of the ten alleged ringleaders in the recent Salteen riots. The sentence of transportation for life passed on Sundaram Chetty, the prime mover in the conspiracy is confirmed. Soobria Moodelly is acquitted. The sentences of seven years' imprisonment on Vencatachella, and on Manikka Moodelly, a Catholic, are confirmed; and also the sentence of five years' imprisonment on Gopalaswamy Moodelly, village moonish. A similar sentence on Rangaswamy Chetty, another moonish, is reversed. The sentences of seven years' imprisonment on Sundaram Chetty, a small collector's office, and his brother Gurnunda Iyer, are confirmed. Varadiah Chetty, a blind cripple, who was fined 10,000 rupees, is acquitted, and the sentence of five years' imprisonment on his brother, Sundaram Chetty, is reduced. Vencataram Chetty is acquitted, and the sentence of three years' imprisonment on Shunmuga is confirmed.

Great alarm prevails at Rangoon, owing to the existence of brigandage in and near the town. A gang of brigands lately seized Todd Findly and Company's rice mill, shot the doorkeeper, obtained the keys of the safe, and carried off the head clerk, and a large amount of property. They were armed with knives, muskets, and revolvers. A deputation of merchants thereupon waited on the Chief Commissioner, and urged him to take protective measures, stating that the existence of the rice trade was threatened. The Rangoon police force is now to be re-organized, and a small detective force is to be established. But the local authorities seem to be making no very vigorous effort to grapple with the evil, and as Rangoon is said to be full of bad characters from Upper Burma, the inhabitants are good grounds for complaint and anxiety. Mr. Bernard, the Chief Commissioner, had intended to take ten months' leave in March, but it is now stated that he will postpone his departure, should he adhere to his previous intention, his place will be taken by Mr. Charles Crosthwaite.

Mr. Morris, Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, retires in the spring, and will be succeeded by Mr. Jones, Resident at Hyderabad.

The Supreme Government, after consulting the Local Governments of Bengal and the Punjab, has decided to release all prisoners who were sentenced to transportation for life in connection with the Wahabee conspiracy. They will be allowed to return home under police surveillance, and remain subject to such restrictions as the Government may prescribe. Some of these men were tried and convicted at Umballa, in 1864, the rest at Patna, in 1871.

THE UNIVERSITY BOAT RACE.

In consequence of Easter falling very early this year, the presidents of the Oxford and Cambridge University Boat Clubs have been compelled to commence practice for the University Boat Race of 1883 before the beginning of the respective terms. The day of the race, if no departure be made from the ordinary fixture, will be Saturday, the 17th of March, which is less than nine weeks distant, so that the time for the trial and selection of the different oarsmen is unusually short. The two eights go into strict training on Ash Wednesday, the 7th of February, and there remain scarcely three weeks for the formation of the crews. The Cambridge men were afloat on Tuesday last, the 9th instant, for the first time this year, when, after some preliminary gig practice, the eight was manned by—1. R. C. Gridley, Third Trinity, 10st. 10lb.; 2. F. E. Pitman, Third Trinity, 12st.; 3. A. F. Green, St. John's, 12st. 10lb.; 4. S. Swann, Trinity Hall, 12st. 13lb.; 5. F. E. Churchard, Trinity Hall, 11st. 6. M. Beauchamp, First Trinity, 12st. 7lb. 7. C. W. Moore, Christ's, 11st. 8lb.; 8. S. Donaldson, Third Trinity, 11st. 9lb. (stroke); with P. L. Hunt, Cavendish, 6st. 10lb. (coxswain). The crew rowed by easy stages to the Railway Bridge, where for the first time the same was repeated twice on Wednesday, the eight being in charge of Lambert, of Pembroke, last year's president. On Thursday, Donaldson, of Third Trinity, who had fair to make an excellent stroke, was compelled under medical advice, to retire from the boat, and his place was filled by P. W. Aikin, of Jesus, who will probably remain at the after oar until the day of the race. The eight, thus constituted, went to Ditton and back, where the rowing was not as satisfactory as before. On Friday the crew remained the same, and the eight was launched twice, once in the morning and once in the afternoon. On Saturday Swann retired from No. 4 thwart and his seat was filled by Churchill, who had rowed at Cambridge last year. The crew, of Trinity Hall, the latter will, in all probability, give way in a few days to S. Fairbairn, of Jesus, and the crew thus constituted may be the one which will represent the University if no accident should happen. The Oxford eight was afloat for the first time on Saturday last, after some gig practice, and the crew was made up of three of last year's men, Puxley, three oarsmen selected from the trial eights, and a new man at stroke.

THE LOSS OF AN EMIGRANT SHIP.

A Belfast correspondent, writing on Sunday night says:—With reference to the loss of the emigrant ship *Wild Deer*, the passengers all arrived in Belfast to-night by train from Newtownards, whither they had been conveyed from Cloughy, where they spent last night. It appears that the *Wild Deer*, a sailing vessel, started from Glasgow last Friday morning, with 209 passengers and a crew of 40. She contained a general cargo of 900 tons. When she got into the Channel from the Clyde a heavy sea prevailed, and when night came on the wind blew a full gale. It is stated that the vessel then lost her course and drifted. About eleven o'clock she struck on the North Rock, a dangerous reef about three miles from the village of Cloughy. Rocket-signals were immediately fired, and were answered from the ship. The vessel was driven against the rocks. Some of her timbers were stove in, and she was obliged to return. On being repaired she again started out on her homeward voyage, and was again wrecked in reaching the wreck. It was then daylight, and the fishermen's boats along the shore put out to assist in taking off the passengers. These were safely landed in the village, where the accommodation was so scanty that it was found necessary to open the Presbyterian church, into which a large quantity of straw was carried, and where every possible attention was shown to the emigrants by Messrs. P. Henderson and Company's agent. The passengers were brought to Belfast to-night, and were comfortably lodged in various parts of the town. Captain John Kerr was in charge of the vessel, which is fast breaking up.

BER CURE.—During the past week the annual meetings of the Dorset and Devon Bee-keepers' Association have been held, the former at Dorchester and the latter at Exeter on Friday. At the Dorchester meeting, it was stated by the chairman, Mr. John Plover, M.P., who presided in the absence of Lord Shaftesbury, the president of the association, that the object was to promote bee culture in the different parishes of the county. The report stated that shows had been held at Cerne Abbas, Middleton, Whitechurch Canonico-rum, Portland, Canford, Bournemouth, Sherborne, East Orchard, and Blandford. There were 124 members of the association against 96 last year. At the Exeter meeting it was reported that shows had been held at Barnstaple, North Tawton, Ottery, and Torquay. Eighty-nine members owned 726 stocks. The report was adopted.

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Great Britain.

LONDON, JANUARY 15-18, 1883.

ENGLAND AND EGYPT.

We trust that the unwillingness to acquiesce in the British proposals which has till now been shown by the French Government will more and more tend to disappear as the moderation of those proposals becomes known. From Cairo we hear that Sherif Pacha has asked the French Consul-General for the views of his Government on the abolition of the Control; and we shall await his reply with considerable interest. There can be no doubt that the opinion of all those, without distinction of nationality, who are personally interested in the prosperity of Egypt will approve of the policy of the English note, especially in so far as it promises the continued support of England to the Government of the Khedive. The whole of the note, indeed, shows that the Government—as they were bound to do after the sacrifices which the country has made—is endeavouring to build up in Egypt a political structure that will last, and that will be proof against both corruption and violence. The cornerstone of this structure is the authority of the Khedive. All the financial arrangements mentioned in the note—all the arrangements pointing to a "prudent development" of popular liberties in Egypt, and even, to a certain extent, the measures proposed for the Canal, are bound up with the maintenance of such a central authority as can really hold its own. On many of these matters, says Lord Granville, the British Government "have thought it their duty to advise the Khedive as to the best mode of exercising his governing power." For a long time to come the only guarantee for the continuance of this governing power will lie in the advice which the Khedive receives from the British Government; and we trust, in the interest both of Egypt and of Europe, that the advice will not cease to be given. Whatever mode be adopted of perpetuating British influence, it may be taken for certain that if the Khedive is to remain strong and respected, or, in other words, if the population of Egypt is to remain free from anarchy, attempts, and the interests of Europe in the country are not to be put in jeopardy, the only way will be by the lasting employment of the means which our Government is now employing. With a small, well-officer army, a properly-organised police force, and a skilled financial adviser to superintend the collection and the expenditure of the revenue, the prosperity of Egypt is assured. But to those things she will never attain if she is left too soon to stand alone, or if divided counsels are allowed to distract and weaken her in the future as they weakened her in the past.—Times.

The Standard says:—The judgment of impartial critics will, we have no hesitation in affirming, be that, in their relations with the French Cabinet, our Government have been reasonable, just, and considerate. Yet it must be allowed that the gratuitous effusiveness of the Prime Minister has exposed them to a too plausible reproach. It may be that the advice of his professions did in the advice of our diplomacy, and disarm opposition which otherwise might have thwarted or delayed the achievement of our purpose. If so, he followed, on the most modest scale and at the most respectful distance, the example which M. Barthélemy St. Hilaire set him when, under pretext of chastising the Kroumirs, the conquest of Tunis was taken in hand. French Statesmen, at any rate, should not have been deceived by the arts they had practised themselves, and certainly ought not to be forward to condemn them. But no doubt whether any misapprehension of our motives sprang from the Prime Minister's assurances. Europe knows his temper and his style by this time, and allows a ample margin for impetuous feeling clothed in exuberant language. French critics may be right in believing that, whatever our professions may be, the annexation of Egypt is an eventuality from which we cannot escape. If so, it is certainly not being sought, and will not be continued by such a Cabinet as that over which Mr. Gladstone presides. Yet where so much has been well and honourably achieved, the Englishman who cares for the national honour, and regards the reputation of our diplomacy, will regret that the Egyptian Government has been given for doubt as to the genuineness of our pledges. If M. Ducloux is unreasonable in reproaching us for not restoring in every formal title the conditions which existed before the war, and for deciding for ourselves the uses we would make of our victory, instead of laying its fruits at the feet of the European Concert, he can rejoice that Mr. Gladstone gave him his text. It is nothing, he may urge, that Lord Granville demonstrates that a certain course is impossible; the Prime Minister stated emphatically that it would be fulfilled. Neither the reticence nor the rhetoric of the Cabinet has really hastened the progress of negotiations. A frank announcement made on the morrow of Tel-el-Kebir as to the measures we proposed to take would have dispelled fantastic hopes, and relieved us from imputations of broken faith.

The Daily News says:—The exigencies of diplomatic courtesy, no doubt, required that Lord Granville should represent the English Government as listening meekly to every expression of opinion coming from the Egyptian Government, taking the

initiative in nothing themselves, and concluding promptly that it would not be a proper thing on their part to offer any opposition to the grave and authoritative decision of the Khedive on behalf of the people of Egypt. The world in general will easily understand how matters stood. The Egyptian Government asked our statesmen to tell them what they, the Egyptian Government, thought on this that subject; and we told them their opinion, and then they told it to us as their opinion, and then we said we could not think of setting ourselves in opposition to it. This is all just as it should be. The views of the Khedive and his Government would not otherwise carry much authority with them. The Khedive's counsellors had not shown so complete an understanding of the whole condition of things, its needs and its dangers, in the past as to warrant us in attacking any very great importance to their recommendations with regard to the future. But the opinions of the Khedive's Government obtained and given in the way we have described are of importance, and they are set forth very clearly in the various despatches which are now occupying the attention of Europe. These despatches do not appear to us to warrant in any way the assumptions of French journalists. They embody certain proposals for a scheme of reorganisation in Egypt. On the face of the thing it would surely seem that such recommendations would be hardly necessary, even as a matter of form, if it were the intention of her Majesty's Government to maintain the occupation of Egypt for an indefinite time. We quite admit that the suggestions to the Egyptian Government must be taken to be something very different from mere recommendations. They are very different even from the sort of recommendations which we were in the habit of making to Egypt in the days before the Joint Control. They are, in plain words, the formal exposition of the measures that, in the opinion of her Majesty's Government, must be taken by the Government of Egypt. Egypt is, in point of fact, to be redeemed from foreign occupation on condition that she does the things enjoined upon her by the English Government. When she has done them, or is satisfactorily and steadily working for their accomplishment, then the English Government will hope to be able to leave Egypt. Egypt will then have given proof that she is able and intends to govern herself in order. But until something of this kind be done it would be idle for Lord Granville to hold out any hopes that we could withdraw our protecting hand and allow our own interests, as well as those of Egypt, to fall into confusion and peril once again.

EGYPT.

The correspondent of the Times at Cairo telegraphed on Monday:—

I understand that Sherif Pacha has to-day informed the French Consul-General that, England having withdrawn from the arrangements by which the Khedive was to be assisted in the Egyptian Government will be glad to have the views of the French Government on the subject. The returns of sick for the whole of the forces in Egypt, dated the 12th of January, show that 23 officers out of 382, and 1,675 men out of 12,632, were then in hospital. The average of the cases among the Cavalry is nearly 21, and among the Artillery nearly 19 per cent. The sick list for the first fifteen days of January at Cairo alone shows 518 fresh admissions, and 11 deaths, of which 10 were caused by enteric fever. Although, therefore, some improvement continues, it is manifest that the state of things is far from satisfactory. Both the nature of the illness and the character of the climate point unmistakably to the fact that the men are suffering from the hardships of the campaign, and that, especially with those who had the most trying work to perform, the only remedy is removal from the influence of a climate which, though generally healthy, is never favourable to rapid and perfect recovery from fever. There is no reason to think that the men are suffering from any other cause, and that the suffering should not be at once withdrawn. Opinions differ as to the number of English troops which are necessary to preserve order in Egypt; but the most numerous admit that the present number is excessive. Throughout the recent disturbances, Cairo was, perhaps, the most tranquil portion of Egypt, Alexandria the most turbulent, and the interior the most insecure. Yet with less than 3,000 men at Alexandria, and 150 at Ismailia, we kept over 10,000 in Cairo. The removal of some of these would increase the chances of health of the remainder. Our political interest, moreover, lies in lessening as much as possible the burdens on Egypt and proving the absolute sincerity of our intention only to preserve order, and not to reduce the number of troops. I will not say to which is absolutely necessary, but to that which even alarmists consider necessary. This would allow of the return of nearly half the force. The murderers of Captain Gill's party will be sent to France for preliminary inquiries, and then before a court-martial at Alexandria. The proceedings will be watched on behalf of the British Government.

THE SULTAN.

Telegraphing on Monday night the Vienna correspondent of the Standard says:—

A few weeks since, when the air was thick with rumours relating to the discovery of plots against the life of the Sultan, a message referring to the mental condition of the Sultan, and to an unpleasant incident which was said to have occurred at the Palace. The information came to me from a source which I have usually found to be trustworthy. I am now assured, however, on the authority of the Sultan's own statements, that the reports in question were wholly without foundation, and I hasten, therefore, to contradict them. I am further assured, that the Sultan, despite the difficulties of his trying position, and the disappointments he has had to encounter, labours with untiring assiduity and undiminished energy to restore the authority and influence of the Ottoman Empire. The loss of so much territory would of itself have been sufficient to cause him the greatest anxiety, and the fact of his uncle, who left everything to his Ministers, and the abuses committed before his accession to the Throne, have added to his cares, and have impressed upon him the necessity of personally supervising the most important details of the administration of the country. The Sultan does not rely on the Ministers of his responsibility, either individually, or collectively, for he never issues an *iradi* except on a *provis-oral* signed by the Council of Ministers; on the other hand, he does not assume a personal responsibility for their acts, though he exercises his own discretion in giving effect to their recommendations. But, notwithstanding that his Majesty is so fully occupied with State affairs he contrives to find time to receive the Foreign Ambassadors and other persons of distinction, and all who come in contact with him speak in terms of praise of his intellectual ability and excellent qualities. It is true that he can never recover the lost territory, but he is anxious to preserve and consolidate the remains of his Empire. Above all, I am told, the Sultan desires to win back the sympathies of England, which his Majesty recognises were justly forfeited by the act of

repopulation. How far he will succeed in this attempt I cannot say, but I am sure that the sympathies of Englishmen are always accorded to a clever and brave man struggling against adverse fortune, and it is this fact that makes me feel a sense of regret that I should unwittingly have been the instrument of giving currency to a piece of idle gossip, the circulation of which, I learn, has caused his Majesty much pain.

ACTIONS FOR BREACH OF PROMISE.

The Daily News, calling attention to the actions for breach of promise which appear to be specially in the air at the present time, remarks that it is certainly not expedient that anybody should trifle with anybody else's affection; but then it is by no means expedient that anybody should be dragged into marrying anybody else by fear of an action for breach of promise—fear which it is difficult to imagine a more immoral proceeding—or should be molested by designing persons through the means of one, which is credibly reported to have sometimes happened.

The notorious inequality between the chances of the two sexes in such cases is, especially since steps have been taken to equalise that inequality in post-nuptial matters, another argument against the breach of promise action. Let us take the left-handed case, which is a pleasant and rather a typical one. A man urges that he could not bring himself to marry a left-handed wife, and the jury give her £200. Now, if there is any inequality in a left-handed woman's position through the value of the wife, which the right is very far from asserting or admitting, it must be neither more nor less pleasant to have a left-handed husband. Yet if a man were to bring an action for breach of promise against a woman who had married him, and that she could not bear the thought of a left-handed husband, the jury might regard her as a young woman of levity, but they would certainly not give the deserted one more than a farthing, if they gave him that. 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...not proved true.

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THE PROPOSALS FOR EGYPT.

The *Saturday Review* remarks that

the change than the argument of Mr. Chamberlain had this week advocated. It is a gratuitous system of public education. It is obvious that his line of argument, if it is good for free schools, is good for a great deal more. It implies, not only that the inequality of conditions which results from modern industrialism is a bad thing, but that it is one which the State ought to interfere, provided of course that the mode of interference is both effective and beneficial. The very same class of minds which a generation ago were somewhat over-impressed with the mischiefs of Government in interference are now somewhat over-impressed with its possible benefits. The work which lies before the reformers of to-day is almost entirely of a constructive kind, and it is not unnatural that the

ILLNESS OF LORD HALDON.—Lord Haldon, who is staying at Manor House, Torquay, is seriously ill. His Lordship is suffering from a combination of diseases which set in about a week ago. At first no serious consequences were apprehended, but on Thursday evening the malades assumed such a distressing aspect that Sir W. Gull was telegraphed for from London to attend upon his Lordship.

THE PINK EYE DISEASE.—A disease known as "pink eye" is at present causing death to a large number of horses in the South Staffordshire and East Worcestershire districts. It is alleged that the disease was imported into the Halesowen and Rowley districts from Belgium about two months ago. Over thirty horses have died from the disease, which now exists in the district in an epidemic form. The disease causes the eye to go pink and the head to swell.

Ralph Abernethy's speech, which was intended to rally the good troops to the healthy and magnificent cause of the troops landed attributed to the fact that no liquor was issued to them. During the recent campaign in Egypt the remembrance of those words made a great impression upon him. Doctors again told him it was very necessary that men should have grog, and he was obliged, owing to the great pressure put upon him, to allow it occasionally but it was given in very small quantities and rarely. Yet those men rivalled their predecessors in that country by their admirable behaviour. He first remarked that if we could only have as many which not only wore the Majestic colours, but also wore the blue ribbon, it would be the finest army ever sent into the field to represent England.

The Times says:—It is evident that Lord Hartington, warned by the bitter experience of last year, is disposed to give no countenance to the tactics formerly pursued by some of his extreme followers and not very keenly discouraged by some of his own colleagues. The Irish problem can only be met by patient and firm determination. Even local self-government, the improvement of which is necessary in Ireland as it is in England, cannot and must not be conceded to the demands of those who do not profess to be loyal to the integrity of the United Kingdom. This is undoubtedly the spirit in which a strong Government, strong enough to concede where concession is just and to repress where repression

of a prelate whom I always held in the most affectionate reverence, but that reverence must not be allowed to pass into servile approval of everything that he said or did, much less into a blind or unaided independence of judgment, involving a grant of the possibility, before there has been time for the mind of either the nation or of the Church to be made up whether the "policy" pursued in the case of Mr. Mackintosh will really "make for peace" or no. I like the temper which repudiates alike the authority of the Pope and the rulings of the Ecclesiastical Courts, which is approved of the priest communicating alone, as is stated to have been the case at St. Peter's, Lon on Dock, on Christmas Day, and of the Holy Communion being celebrated with special intention for the repose of the souls of the Emperor, King, and Queen, as at St. Alban's, Herts; I like to promote or secure peace in the Church— you can judge as well as I. Whether such things are com-

THIRD HAND TO BE USED IN 1971

Hatignani's Messenger.

MORNING EDITION.

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PARIS, TUESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1883.

PARIS: PRICE 40 CENTIMES
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No. 21,082—FOUNDED 1814

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LONDON, JANUARY 23-24, 1883.

THE CRISIS IN FRANCE.

The *Standard* says: The features of this new Ministerial Crisis indicate with yet more clearness than those of any of its predecessors that the art of Parliamentary Government, as we understand it in England, is in France utterly unknown. There an amount of sensitiveness to attack is displayed which, if persisted in, must render the frequent recurrence of Ministerial Crises inevitable. Statesmen in power show a haste to escape criticism only matched by the haste with which criticism is offered. It was said of the English Army by Napoleon that it did not know when it was beaten. French Ministries, on the other hand, seem not to know when they are not beaten. They run away almost before they are attacked. The late Government expressly expressed our opinion of the Bill directed by the Government against the Princes of former Reigning Houses in France. It is foolish because unnecessary; impolitic, because unprovoked. But what has happened since Saturday to lead Ministers to suppose that the Bill they drafted cannot be pressed successfully? It will be said that public opinion has declared against it. But public opinion in France is not easily ascertained; and it might have been thought that the Cabinet would not have been badly employed in striving to shape and direct that opinion. But the moment the slightest breeze of opposition rises, public men in France seem to bend before it. They do not understand the

THE PARIS BOURSE.

For several days past, says the *Daily News*, there has been a crisis in the Paris Bourse. Immense amounts of stock have been sold, and the prices of all kinds of securities in consequence have fallen. This is due, no doubt, to some extent to the existing political apprehensions. Ministers unwisely made too much of Prince Napoleon's manifesto; and the public, who were inclined to laugh at the Pretender and his manifesto, have begun to fear that there must be more in it than they were at first inclined to believe, else Ministers would not have taken it so seriously. The fear has been heightened by the reports of Legitimist plots and of attempts to corrupt military officers. It is not to be supposed that the clever people who operate on the Bourse attach very much importance either to Prince Napoleon's manifesto or to the rumoured Legitimist plots; but the business of speculators is to act not so much upon their own impressions respecting political events as upon what they think will be the impressions of the general public. The business of a speculator is to sell in anticipation of others when he believes that those others will sell in large numbers and thus force

THE LATE PRINCE CHARLES OF PRUSSIA.

THE EAST LOTHIAN ELECTION.—An Edinburgh correspondent of the *Daily News* writes:—The prospects of the Liberal candidate have improved during the last few days, chiefly among the agricultural constituents, owing to Lord Elgin's pronounced Toryism. Lord Elgin's views on questions affecting the land laws are extremely objectionable to the farmers, and it is affirmed that a considerable number who voted at the last election for the present Tory candidate, have fallen on the occasion to support Mr. Finlay. Mr. Finlay's danger seems mainly in the probable abstention of a considerable number of the Nonconformists, between whom and the other section of the Liberal party the feeling of resentment is growing. Efforts have been made to effect a reconciliation, but the Disestablishers state this is impossible until Mr. Finlay changes his position and puts himself into line with Scottish representatives, such as the Lord Advocate, Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, Mr. Bolton, the members for Edinburgh, Mr. Forster, Mr. James Fife, and Mr. Haddingtonburgh. If Mr. Finlay advanced to the position of the Lord Advocate on the subject of Disestablishment he would receive every Nonconformist vote in the county, but then he would sacrifice the support Liberal Churchmen have promised him.

The problem is, indeed, one which calls for a speedy solution.

in his early days he was an inveterate, albeit good-humoured, Anglophobe; nor, indeed, until the end of his days, when he came to know and like our nation well, could he be

Egyptian Decorations for the English Forces.—Her Majesty has sanctioned the issue of the bronze Star which the Khedive proposes to grant to the officers and men who formed part of the British expedition under Sir Garnet Wolseley's command. The issue of the decoration will, however, be restricted to the officers, petty officers, and seamen of the Royal navy, and officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the army who served in Egypt between June and September, 1882. Those who were in Egypt subsequent to the action at Tel-el-Kebir are not to be considered to have any claim to the Star.

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS.
OSBORNE TUESDAY

The Prince and Princess of Wales received Count Nigra at Marlborough House on Tuesday, on his appointment as Italian Ambassador to the Court of St. James.

Orders for the Court's going into mourning on Tuesday, the 23d inst., for the Prince Frederick Charles Alexander of Prussia, heir-apparent to the Emperor of Germany, and so on, contain to the Queen:—Th ladies to wear black dresses, white gloves, black or white shoes, feathers, and fans, pearls, diamonds, or plain gold or silver ornaments. The gentlemen to wear black Court dress, with white waistcoats, and to wear black hats, to change the mourning on Tuesday, the 30th inst., viz. :—The ladies to wear black dresses, with coloured ribbons, flowers, feathers, and ornaments, or grey or white dresses, with black ribbons, flowers, feathers, and ornaments. The gentlemen to wear black Court dress, with white waistcoats, and to wear black hats. The mourning to be worn on Friday, the 2d of February next, for the Court to go out of mourning.

Lord Henry Gordon-Lennox, M.P., and Mrs. White, of Arddaroch, left town on Tuesday afternoon on a visit to General Prince and Princess Edward of Saxe-Weimar, at the Governor-General's residence, the Prince of Wales. Prince Edward had a dinner and evening party on Tuesday night to meet their visitors.

Sir Charles Dilke, M.P., will arrive in London from the South of France on the 30th instant.

Sir Reginald Graham has left Thomas's Hotel for Norton Conyers.

The marriage of Mr. Sydney George Hol-


land, eldest son of Sir Henry T. Holland, Bart. M.P., and the Lady Mary Ashburn-

ham, youngest daughter of the late Earl of Ashburnham, took place at Christ Church, Mayfair, on Tuesday. The bridegroom was attended by his brother, Mr. Arthur H. Holland-Hibbert, as best man. The bride, wearing a dress of white tulle, was accompanied by Misses Grimshaw, Miss Lindsay, Miss Holland, and Hon. Evelyn Hanbury, wore a dress of white duchesse satin, trimmed with point de gaze and orange blossoms and a Brussels lace veil, fastened with diamond stars, the gift of her brother, the Earl of Ashburnham. Her jewels were a ruby and diamond necklace, a diamond bracelet, and a pair of earrings, all the gift of the Countess of Ashburnham, a diamond ring, the present of her younger brothers. The Rev. Francis James Holland, M.A., canon of Canterbury Cathedral, and chaplain in ordinary to the Queen, uncle of the bridegroom, officiated, the bride being given away by her father, the Earl of Ashburnham. Her relations and friends of the bride and bridegroom attended the ceremony, but at the breakfast given afterwards by the Countess of Ashburnham only the nearest relatives were present owing to the recent death of the Hon. and Rev. Richard Ashburnham. Shortly after two o'clock Mr. and Lady Mary and Miss Holland-Hibbert's place in Hertfordshire, for the honeymoon.

A marriage, says the *Post*, is arranged be-

tween Walter James, major, Rifle Brigade, son of the Hon. Colin and Lady Frances Lindsay, of Deer Park, Honiton, Dover, and Harrie, daughter of Mr. FitzMaurice Bloomfield, of New Park, county Waterford.

Dr. Suther, Bishop of Aberdeen and Orkney, died at his residence in Aberdeen on Tuesday. His lordship had been in ill health for some time.



THE ST. LUKE'S MYSTERY.

An amended police information with respect to the body of the girl in a box is now being circulated, containing an accurate description of the teeth, which are chiefly relied upon as a means of identification. The set of thirty-two teeth is perfect with the exception that on the right side, upper and lower, the second bicuspid has been removed to make room, together with the first premolar, for the insertion of a false left upper wisdom tooth is also absent. A suggestion is offered in the information that the body is that of an imbecile. Dr. Yarrow, who has re-examined the body, gives its exact length as ft. 2in. The mouth, he observes, is a very characteristic one, and the presence of a false tooth in the lower jaw would appear to indicate that the girl was at least sixteen years of age. The rest of the body, from the thinness of the skull, state of the bones, and other conditions, point to an age of nine or not exceeding twelve years. It is clear, he says, that the bicuspid has been removed. Dr. Yarrow says that the body is a female, apparently a victim of poisoning, but should no trace of it be found he will be inclined to think death was due to starvation, although in one particular a condition of things exists which is not generally met with in such cases. An arrest of development characterises the body, such as is met with in some cases of slow poisoning with little food, but the results of the analysis, which will not be forthcoming for some days, can alone make clear the cause of death. A post-mortem of the brain having taken place until Friday, inquest will be held on the body, and the coroner is expected to direct a very narrow search for the cause of death.

area, and it is believed that the case will be proved, to have been sent out by Messrs. Berger within a very few months, and that it cannot have travelled out of London. The police state that remarkably few inquiries have been made of the girls, who are of the age of twelve or thirteen. The girls has shown no sign of coming forward, and the reward bills are to be more widely circulated. "A. K." writes to the *Daily Telegraph*: "The child's age cannot be determined from the previous to the bicuspids becoming due? Sometimes by arrested development teeth are never erupted, but at old age cut their way through the gums, leaving the patients to believe that they are taking a third set of teeth. These we call impacted teeth. Dr. Yarrow stated in evidence that he had seen a child with such teeth, and the remaining teeth were large and regular, leading him to believe the unfortunate child had received some skilful attention from a dentist. Now, the removal of two bicuspids in such a jaw at such an age would be of course, somewhat unlikely, and the extraction of the bicuspids to regulate the remaining teeth is only resorted to in extreme cases, and in a case of the sort I should expect to find a contracted jaw, with the incisors out of place and in process of regulation, not a very good set of teeth, large and regular." "The fact that such a case exists below it will easily be found if the bicuspids are developing, or if impacted. If by such explanation they are not to be found, the only conclusion to come to is that a dentist extracted the teeth, and he can easily be detected by carrying out the following investigation: A dentist in town should be employed to make a correct model of the mouth and teeth; that model must be photographed, and reproduced in a similar way to the Abbey-road label in your issue of the 22nd. The dentist, during the last three years will know each and every characteristic of every individual case, though he may see twenty every morning."

EASTER MONDAY REVIEW.—A very fully attended meeting of metropolitan volunteer commanding officers was held on Tuesday afternoon, at the offices of the National Rifle Association, Pall-mall, Lord Ranelagh presiding, when it was unanimously decided that this year's Easter Review should be held upon the same ground at Brighton as in 1881.

(FROM THE "WORLD.")

The Queen has sent a life-size bust of herself, the work of Mr. Boehm, to Berlin, as a present to the Crown Princess of Germany. The Crown Prince and Princess are expected to come to England in the spring on a visit to her Majesty.

Before long, Parliament will have to be asked for a grant for Prince Albert Victor. According to the precedents of the Princess Charlotte and her present Majesty, the allowance should have been demanded before this. Except in the case of Princess Beatrice, the only members of the Royal Family who now have a claim on the country are the children of the Prince of Wales.

With regard to titles, the only precedent for the young Prince is that of Frederick, Prince of Wales. When George I. ascended the throne in 1714 he created his son Prince of Wales and Duke and Marquis of Cambridge. In 1716 the Prince's eldest son Frederick, then ten years old, was created Duke of Gloucester, and, nine years later, Duke of Edinburgh, Marquis of Ely, Earl of Eltham, Viscount Launceston, and Baron Snowdon. At his death all these peerages descended to his eldest son George, then a boy of thirteen, who was directly afterwards created by George II. Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester, and who, nine years later, succeeded to the throne.

The Empress Eugénie will be a guest at Osborne before her Majesty returns to Windsor Castle at the end of next month.

Poor George Fenwick of Bywell's death has left many a "sair heart" on North Ynne. As a sportsman he was *nulli secundus*, and no kinder or truer son of the old Border clan ever led the field or sat at hospitable board. He was a typical Northumbrian of the *best* old school, and the place he leaves vacant will be long ere it is filled in Border social life.

The sad death of Mrs. Fitzherbert Brockholes last week has cast a deep gloom over Roman Catholic society, and has caused the postponement of many projected *réunions*. It will be remembered that the elder sister, Viscountess Campden, died under almost similar circumstances about four years since. The sisters were married on the same day, at the family chapel of the Berkeleys at Spetchley.

Amongst the latest accessions to the English Turf is the Count de San Antonio, who purchased several yearlings at Mr. Waring's and other sales last season, in the name of Signor Serrano, which are now in training by young John Dawson at Queensberry Cottage, Newmarket. The Count was last year married to the rich Spanish heiress, Mlle. de Martinez Campos, who has brought an action in the French courts against her husband for dissolution of the marriage, on grounds that are likely to prove highly diverting to the outside world.

Never was this country in such a frightful state for hunting; in fact, it is an injustice to farmers to attempt to gallop over their land, for horses cannot rise at the fences, and consequently break them all down, while it will take many seasons to obliterate the tracks they have made in the heavy ground. On the hills not so much harm is done; but in other parts I would strongly urge, in the interest of the farmers (whom all have to thank for the sport), that hunting should be discontinued until the ground dries up somewhat.

The wet season is fearfully against hares, and at Alcatraz, last week, the slaughter of the innocents was terrible, no fewer than forty-six hares being killed out of forty-nine at which the dogs were slipped. Lord Haddington won the Members' Cup with old Hornpipe, who, however, scarcely ran with her accustomed dash, and was lucky to win, as she was quite fresh when she came to the slips for the deciding course, in which her opponent was a dog that had been run almost to a standstill. The other big stakes resulted in "long divisions," in each of which Mr. Pilkington had a share.

Mr. Ruskin, who has succeeded Mr. Richmond as Slade Professor of Art in the University of Oxford, has been offered rooms in Corpus Christi College, and has declined the offer. The author of "The Stones of Venice" pleads that he cannot pass the autumn of his days "in a city of brick lodging-houses and scraped schools. Now, if ever, he hopes to see scenes more lovely than look upon. The reason is therefore, that he cannot afford to keep a temporary abode at Cumnor. Perhaps a second band of disciples, with those spades that delved at Hincksey, may be inspired to redeem the Cumnor Hill-road—amongst the abominations which are on the face of the earth—to the order of ways which are fair to behold and decent to walk upon.

To understand the Constitutional Club, we must first secure the unfinished business of the parent house as a basis for comparison. The proximity of these premises to St. Stephen's and the Houses of Parliament, and the noble frontage of the Thames Embankment, render the site very appropriate for the purpose in view. The Constitutional Club, however, is a small affair, with Clubs all over the country, which are to be affiliated to the parent club in the metropolis, so that when a provincial Constitutionalist comes to town he will at once find a home and habitation, so to speak, for his views. The only change to be adopted, in the shape of the Union Jack, with the legend "All for one, and one for all;" and it has been suggested that a miniature medal and ribbon of the Union Jack pattern should be in the possession of every member of this constitutional association.

Every country cousin has heard of the baronet who is to be found in charge of a hansom on every London cabstand. I have never believed in these Jehu baronets; but I do know of a recent case of an ex-officer of the Line, who has been driving a hansom for the last six months, and has just left the "rank" on coming into £1,600 a year on the death of an obdurate parent.

The new Authors Club (the word Authors should be printed without the possessive mark) is now firmly established, and its meetings are held on the second Wednesday evenings, at the houses of members. There was a meeting on last Wednesday in the rooms of Mr. Richard Grant White. The meetings are purely social and altogether unpretentious. They bring into intimate contact all up all the bright and promising literary men in town and elsewhere, together with 'yer men like Youmans, Stedman, Charlton Lewis, Stoddard and others. The gatherings have been so congenial and the club is regarded as an extremely healthy enterprise. Sympathy with its object has been expressed in all quarters, and its unpretentiousness is one of its chief charms. The membership is now numbered in its membership to sixty, and only one man will be elected hereafter at each meeting. Four of the men recently elected are Mark Twain, Henry A. Beers, O. B. Bunce and Charles Dudley Warner.

ALLIED DECLINE OF PARIS.—The great increase in the cost of living in Paris, occasioned by the enormous and exceptional amount of the municipal debts and consequent local taxation in that city, appears, from facts cited in the report of Mr. Plunkett, secretary to the British Embassy, to be seriously affecting the rate of increase of its inhabitants. According to the last quinquennial census, while the increase of population in St. Pierre-le-Calais was over 30 per cent., and that of Nice over 24 per cent., in Paris it was only 15 per cent. In a list of the 22 largest towns and cities the capital occupies a tenth place only; and in the opinion of Mr. Plunkett, it would have stood lower but for the fact that the census happened to be taken in December, when the passage of strangers through Paris is considerable, and when rich strangers who live in Paris only for pleasure are mostly in town.

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NOTICE.

A Four-page Supplement is published with this day's number of the *Messenger*, and will be delivered gratis with each copy of the paper. It contains our American news and an interesting variety of literary extracts.

A Great Britain.

LONDON, JANUARY 21-25 1883.

THE POLITICAL ASPECT OF EUROPE.

While France is passing through a crisis as severe as any that has come upon her since the fall of M. Thiers, it is comforting to reflect that in all the other countries of Europe there reigns a tranquillity which, for the present, nothing is likely to invade. The Sultan, indeed, still broods over plots, but the foreign relations of his empire are still undisturbed. The small states of the Balkan Peninsula are watching one another, and have their own problems, of more or less difficulty, to solve. Aleko Pacha finds his relations with the Russian Consul-General much strained, and Prince Alexander of Bulgaria has not yet succeeded in ruling his subjects by any other method than that of force. But in all this there is nothing that offers any ground for anxiety to Europe at large. King Milan, in his speech to the Serbian Skupstina yesterday, congratulated his Parliament on the friendly feelings displayed towards Serbia by all the Powers; and he mentioned by name Germany and France. As the policy of Germany is identical with that of Austria, the reference to the former Empire implies that the little kingdom expects to suffer nothing at the hands of its powerful neighbour, in spite of the common idea that Austria is but biding her time and preparing to swallow Serbia bodily. The state of the Herzegovina is no longer disquieting, nor need much importance be attached to the collisions which from time to time continue to take place on the disputed frontier of Montenegro. Looking across the Adriatic, we find Italy in a position of some difficulty. Indeed, the need of tranquillizing her own Irredentists, filled just now with renewed hatred of Austria, and desirous to keep on good terms with the Viennese Government. But such difficulties may almost be called normal; they have been often enough surmounted in past times by statesmanship, and there is no reason why statesmanship should not surmount them now. As to Austria herself, whom the alarmists of every European capital have been for many weeks past representing as encompassed with dangers, she seems to hear her perils lightly, and, in fact, to be unconscious of them. And yet, if we are to believe those who profess to know more than all the Foreign Offices, the critical moment has actually come. M. de Giers, the Russian Foreign Minister, has reached the last stage of his circular pilgrimage, and on Wednesday arrived at Vienna. He has been to Berlin, he has been to Rome, and though he has made a decent show of amusing himself and of taking a holiday under the Southern sun, yet the eyes and ears which nothing escapes have discovered that these visits bode no good to the Austro-Hungarian Empire. At last he is at Vienna; has been received with effusion by his friend the Russian Ambassador; has met the Russian Ministers from Bucharest and Munich, and is to confer with Count Kalouky on matters of the highest moment, involving nothing less than the preservation of the European peace. Vienna rivals Paris as a centre and source of political rumours; the difference being that the French capital is perhaps more rich in canards for home consumption and the Austrian in those intended for the international market. To mention a few of those which have recently been circulated and believed in Vienna is enough to show the unscrupulousness of the manufacturers of false news. The other day it was affirmed, as a fact beyond dispute, that King Humbert had been shot at and wounded. A few days later came the news of the sudden death of the Emperor William—a rumour which also prevailed for some hours in Paris—and it was generally believed as the news about the King of Italy. Still more lately, circumstantial statements have been put forward to the effect that the Italian Irredentists were being paid by Russian money, of which the Russian Foreign Minister had of course carried with him a large supply. Besides these stories, it need not be said that the crop which comes from the south of the Danube, from Adrianople and Belgrade, from Sofia and Constantinople, is too abundant to be easily stifled. Many of them are, of course, the mere outcome of ignorance and of the habit of political credulity; some are even *bond fide* in their origin. But the graver and more persistent rumours that are telegraphed from other great cities are too often of less honest parentage. It is no mere guess that puts down the greater of the Bourse speculators, working in concert from Berlin, Paris, and Frankfurt. To these worthies we must attribute most of the alarming reports that were circulated with much persistency some six weeks ago about the relations between the three Empires, and that took such consistent shape at the beginning of M. de Giers' tour. If we ask what amount of truth there has ever been in such statements, it is not difficult to answer the question. When neighbouring States are armed to the teeth, and when at certain points their interests seem opposed, war is always a possible contingency. Ever since the destiny of Austria was changed by Solferino and Sadowa, her statesmen have looked to the Danube and to the lands beyond the Danube as the quarter from which they were to derive compensation for the loss of Lombardy and of their influence among the German States; and it is plain enough that in that quarter the risk of a collision with Russia must always be something to reckon with. The Berlin Treaty gave Austria the legitimate opening that had been so long desired by many of her elements of her composite empire. She entered Bosnia, and after a long struggle succeeded in introducing some kind of order into that unhappy province. But annexation tends almost inevitably to further annexation; and the greater the difficulty and the cost of the Bosnian settlement, the more the Austrian Government was urged by the forward party, whether military or commercial, to push on to the Aegean and to secure the natural outlet of Salonica. But for Austria to do this too rapidly or even to contemplate it as a practical

step, and would have suited neither Russia nor Germany; and Austria has, in consequence, never seriously contemplated it. But that her power has actually made itself felt in the south Slavonic regions is quite enough for the political speculators and sensation-mongers who dominate so much of the Continental Press. Austria and Russia have been set against one another in Bosnia, in Serbia, and in Bulgaria, just as Russia and Germany have been set against one another in Poland and in the Baltic provinces. Russian internal disquiet has been put forward as another factor in the problem, and it has been asserted again and again that Alexander III. will be forced to follow his father's example and seek for a cure for domestic disunion in foreign war. M. de Giers and Count Kalouky will doubtless discuss these rumours with interest and amusement. —Times.

SIGNALING AT SEA.

The terrible results of the collision between the *Sultan* and the *Cimbrina*, coming so soon after the less fatal but scarcely less costly disaster in the Mersey, have naturally attracted attention to the present system or non-system of marine signalling by sound. As it is, vessels for their own safety, as well as for that of others, blow fog-horns and whistles in thick weather, and they hear or are supposed to hear the whistles and fog-horns of others in a similar situation. But these sounds, though they give an indication of danger in the neighbourhood, give hardly the slightest indication of the whereabouts of the danger, and none at all of the direction in which it is coming. A correspondent points out, or rather repeats, his indication of a possible improvement in this respect. He would have an international code of signals, indicating by a simple combination of sounds the course which the vessel uttering them is steering. This, though it would not give complete information to another vessel whose bearings would necessarily be different, would still give information of a very also valuable kind. It would probably be possible without complicating the code too much (a thing to be carefully avoided) to include some information as to the rate at which the vessel whistling was going, a matter, again, of great importance, and one on which there is at present a constant conflict of testimony in collision inquiries. Such a code to be useful would of course have to be matter of international agreement, and its observation would have to be enforced by substantial penalties not merely for accidents incurred through the breach of it, but for the breach itself, whether it led to loss of life and property or not. It would, as has been pointed out, supply considerable assistance, not only in preventing catastrophes, but in tracing and apportioning the responsibility for them when they occurred. It is true that a good deal more has to be done before the risk of disastrous collisions is minimised to the extent which might and ought to be aimed at. The weight and consequent momentum even at "dead slow" of modern steamships are so tremendous that it is almost impossible for a collision to be harmless if it once actually occurs. They are constructed—and for the sake of the speed, which is an essential part of their usefulness, they almost inevitably must be constructed—so as to be specially dangerous in battering rams, and specially weak subjects of battery. One avoidable element of danger has indeed been pointed out in the straight or receding bow, but this is almost the only one that is avoidable without a sacrifice. Watertight compartments, though invaluable in keeping a ship afloat long enough to save life, have been plausibly argued to be hardly manageable in a trading or passenger ship in such a form as will enable the vessel to survive a really formidable collision. Efforts of course should not be spared to effect and insist upon such improvements of construction as will make a collision less fatal when it does occur, but certainly they should not interfere with efforts to prevent collisions occurring. Of such efforts the simplest and universal sound language framed to convey the greatest possible amount of information useful in an emergency, is not the least promising. Like all such improvements it would of course open a new source of danger in creating the possibility of mistakes. But the probable percentage of mistakes could not be so dangerous as the present system, in which invisible lights and inarticulate sounds compose the only language in which most ships can communicate with each other at the time when such communication is most important. —Daily News.

THE KHEDIVE'S NEW FINANCIAL ADVISER.

The Cairo correspondent of the *Standard* telegraphed on Wednesday night:—The Khedive has signed the decree nominating Sir A. Evelyn Finlay, C.B., as his financial adviser. Sir Evelyn, who is a member of the Council of Ministers on occasions when questions are debated touching the finances. It is stated that Sala Pacha intends resigning the post of Chief of the Police. The new Police Commissioner will be the Director of the Prefecture, will be administered by Baker Pacha, the nomination and promotion being entirely in his hands. All responsibility also will be to him as Chief. This arrangement, by doing away with every incentive to carry away the credit of the police, will put at the root of the former abuses. For the present Baker Pacha takes the administration of the Police at Cairo, Alexandria, Port Said, and Ismailia, leaving the Police of the provincial towns to be taken in hand later on. The formation of the Gendarmerie is progressing rapidly and satisfactorily. There will be two thousand seven hundred and fifty mounted men at Cairo, and a reserve of one thousand at the depot. Five hundred men pass through the training for service in the provinces. The Gendarmerie service will extend to Wady Halfa, and embrace prison inspection and the suppression of the slave trade, effecting in this way a considerable saving to the Government. The joint system of Police and Gendarmerie administered by and responsible to Baker Pacha will, when perfected, present a valuable guarantee against disorder and maladministration. All cases will be immediately reported by inspectors continually on duty.

THE DUBLIN CONSPIRACY.—James Carver, town councillor, who is one of the twenty men under remand in connection with the Dublin conspiracy, was brought before the governor of Kilmainham gaol yesterday, charged with a prison offence, that of keeping his cell clean and in proper order. When ushered into the governor's presence, he rushed forward and struck him with his clenched fist in the face. He was with difficulty restrained by the warders from committing a more aggravated assault, and ultimately he was removed to solitary confinement for three days.

THE SOUDAN.

The condition of affairs in the Soudan has no doubt been somewhat exaggerated. That is clearly enough pointed out by Col. Stewart's report. But still, after making every possible allowance, quite enough remains to render the situation one of very serious character. The military weakness of the Egyptian troops appears considerably due to their experience of war as acquired from an English army—they have learned to believe in themselves. But it may be presumed that the religious pretensions of the Mahdists, and the current faith in his infallibility, have also something to do with the matter. At any rate, if the estimates of Colonel Stewart's information are to be trusted, the religious war which has sprung from the suppression of the slave trade has already resulted in the loss of nearly 60,000 lives in little over a year. The extinction of the slave trade is being deeply purged, and though it is believed that the present expedition will before long be transformed from a campaign into a much needed military survey, still there is but little guarantee for the security of the immediate future. As has often been pointed out, the weakness of the religious movement consists very much in its want of a really representative leader—of a man, such as movements of the kind commonly produce, who knows both how to excite the infection of enthusiasm and how to render the immeasurable force of fanaticism subservient to policy. Col. Stewart estimates the present Mahdists at about 338,000. These are, it is to be hoped, in the course of being broken and subjugated, but a movement so widely represented is not likely to be soon extinguished in the Soudan, and will contain grave elements of complication in any Egyptian crisis that may hereafter arise. The southern territories of a discontented E. might not be the less probably because it is difficult to produce at any time a rebel more difficult to deal with than an Arabi. So far as the Egyptian Government is concerned, the Khedive's European advisers must not be too scrupulous about advising strongly. Mohammed Ahmed, though evidently distinguished by many of the qualities of a dangerous rebel, is not a political power. He is a fanatic, but it is easy to picture the state of things if a really great man were to spread over Egypt a belief in his claims to be the long-expected Mahdi. In a really contented Egypt that might be impossible. But it is anything but impossible so long as any legitimate cause for discontent remains. —Globe.

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS.

OSBORNE, WEDNESDAY.
The Queen and Princess Beatrice drove out yesterday afternoon, attended by the Hon. Ethel Cadogan, Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany, and Mr. R. Collins, C.B., arrived at Osborne yesterday. His Royal Highness drove to Parkhurst in the afternoon, to see the Seaforth Highlanders (72d). Captain J. A. Fisher, C.B., and Mr. Collins, C.B., had the honour of dining with the Queen and the Princess at Osborne yesterday. Princess Beatrice walked this morning, attended by the Dowager Marchioness of Ely, Prince Leopold, attended by Mr. Collins, left Osborne this morning for Claremont. Her Majesty decorated Captain Fisher before he left Osborne, with the Egyptian War Medal.

The Prince of Wales, attended by the Marquis of Hamilton and the Hon. H. Tyrwhitt-Wilson, visited the newly-erected buildings of the International Fisheries Exhibition, in the Horticultural Gardens at South Kensington, on Wednesday afternoon.

The late Duke of Devonshire, travelling as the Comtesse de Pierrefonds, and accompanied by her private secretary, M. Pietri, arrived at Charing-cross at 6 o'clock on Wednesday evening from Paris. On alighting from the train, the Empress, who carried a large bouquet of violets, was received with uncovered heads by a large number of persons on the platform, most of whom had travelled by the mail train from Paris, which had arrived in the station a few minutes previously. After having partaken of refreshments at the Grosvenor Hotel, the Comtesse de Pierrefonds alighted at Waterloo for Farnborough, her country seat.

Lord and Lady Leigh have been entertaining a succession of visitors at Grosvenor. On Monday last there were some very successful amateur theatricals, one piece, *The Musical Clock*, was written expressly for the occasion by the Hon. Charles Leigh, C.C. The cast included Mr. Leigh, M.P., Messrs. Leigh, Hon. Mrs. Chandos Leigh, and the Misses Cholmondeley were amongst the performers. The theatricals were followed by a dance, to which most of the neighbouring county families were invited.

POLITICAL SPEECHES.

Sir Robert Peel was present at a meeting of the Conservative Union at Grosvenor, on Wednesday night, at which Mr. Christie, the present member, took his farewell of the constituency, and Mr. Jeune delivered a speech as the accepted candidate. The meeting took place in the Corn Exchange, and was largely attended. Mr. E. Morris, chairman of the Conservative Association, presiding. Sir Robert Peel, in seconding a resolution condemning the foreign, domestic, and financial policy of the Government, and expressing confidence in the principles advocated by the Conservative party, accused Mr. Gladstone of carrying a policy which was humiliating, vacillating, and dishonest. The way in which the Government scuttled out of Afghanistan was humiliating, and who could conceive anything more humiliating than the policy of the Government during the early part of the Egyptian negotiations? A few days ago Lord Hartington spoke at Darwen on Egyptian affairs, but he utterly failed to explain the Egyptian difficulty, and simply said it was not the Government's business. Sir Robert said further that the Government were dishonest, and certainly there was no reason to retract that statement in face of the Kilmainham Treaty. In his opinion Mr. Gladstone pandered to the enthusiasm of Radical politicians, and had gagging propensities. What they wanted was civil and religious liberty, and not a Government which would patronise atheism and stir up discontent in the country. A great deal of balderdash was spoken upon the subject of the franchise, and an amount of blindness was exhibited which was inexplicable. Ill-digested schemes were proposed about which the working men knew nothing; and if the Radicals took so great an interest in the working man they had better take the easier way of making him a free man. The speech of Mr. Gladstone, in his opinion, was tending as fast as possible towards a Republic, whilst the legitimate desires of the nation were being overruled. The annual meeting of the West Cumberland Liberal Association was held at Cockermouth on Wednesday evening. In a

course of the proceedings Sir Wilfrid Lawson spoke, and said he looked upon a registration association as a medium for recruiting for the Liberal cause. It was a good way of doing the work and gaining adherents. Recruiting was a very good name indeed, but it would be better if they could change it to "convert," because if they could convert a man from the ranks of the Conservatives and turn him into a Liberal he counted two. The report had referred to the large number of public meetings which had been held, and he believed they were very useful institutions, and were the very life blood of a free country. They could not always get good local men to speak, and it appeared to him that lecturers were making it their business to study political questions and give lectures upon them, were very useful agents to strengthen the Liberal party. This was an age in which everything must be open to reason. The days of authority were now over. The time had been when Lord Lansdale had great power in the county, but those days were over, and the people were now only to be influenced by reason and argument. They had all no doubt heard of societies which had been formed, but which had no arguments to offer, and the speaker said that he was a member of one of these societies. The licensed victuallers said the best means of meeting such difficulties was always to get up a lecture. The Conservatives, no doubt, told some truth; but they certainly did not tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, which was only what the Liberals wanted. What they had in the Liberal ranks were true principles; and, if they could but get the people to understand those true principles, there would be very little difficulty afterwards. In France they had got a Republican government, but it seemed to him that at present they had got the worst of the worst. They were trying to put down freedom; and, because some wretched fellow called Napoleon had put out a ridiculous placard, the Ministers had lost their heads. The speaker said that he would be tyrants, and act upon wrong principles. It was more important now than ever that they should try to give information to the people as to right principles. The time was coming when they would have a very large number of voters, and he believed if they got the franchise there would be an increase of at least a million to the constituency, and any one could see what an influence that would have for good or for evil over the men who might come into possession of political power. What he feared, he said, was that there would be plenty of work in the country generally, and he hoped it would be efficiently and thoroughly done. Registration associations should be regarded as home missionary societies, to teach the people the great necessity for the franchise. He had made those remarks because he thought the Liberals should do more in the way of teaching the people in political truths. Sir Wilfrid Lawson concluded his speech by speaking on local subjects.

THE PROSECUTION OF MESSRS. DAVITT, HEALY, AND QUINN.

In the Dublin Court of Queen's Bench, on Wednesday, judgment was delivered in the case of "The Queen v. Michael Davitt, Timothy Healy, M.P., and T. P. Quinn." The application made by the Attorney-General was in effect that the defendants shall be placed under a strict and close surveillance, or in default to be imprisoned for such period as the Court might deem fit, for having delivered speeches inciting to violence and discontent. The hall of the Four Courts was filled with persons anxious to be present; but the doors of the court were kept closed until after the judges had taken their seats, and then only very few persons were admitted. The presiding judges were the Lord Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Lawson, and Mr. Justice Barry. Mr. Davitt and Mr. Quinn were present, but Mr. Healy, M.P., did not attend. The Lord Chief Justice first delivered judgment. He said that Davitt's language amounted to an attempt to procure notoriety by the threat of treasonable insurrection. It was very improper that any such insurrection would take place, but the folly and absurdity of the language did not excuse its wickedness. It clearly brought Michael Davitt within the jurisdiction of the Court. Mr. Healy's language was clearly and grossly seditious, and calculated to bring the Government into hatred and contempt. Mr. Quinn declared himself a rebel, and he incited such advice as it may be assumed rebels usually inculcate. None of the three made any apology, or had said one word which could mean that they intended to desist from using such language in the future. On the contrary, Mr. Healy had the hardihood to say in court that he had made many worse speeches, and intended to continue them. Such speeches being attended with danger to the public tranquillity, the officers of the Court were advised in making the order of application, which, in his opinion, should be granted. Mr. Justice Lawson said Mr. Davitt's language was a distinct incitement to crimes and outrage. He would not say his lips had uttered words which could be construed as such. Language more high-sounding or abominable never proceeded from the mouth of man. It would not be possible for Government to be carried on, or to protect subjects from outrage and assassination, if such speeches and men were allowed to pass unchecked. Mr. Justice Barry concurred, and added that the Court had no alternative but to grant the application. The Lord Chief Justice: The order of the Court is that Michael Davitt and Timothy Healy do enter into recognisance to keep the peace, in the sum of £1,000 each, and find sureties in an equal sum. These sureties may be two or three or four in number. Quinn will have to enter into his own recognisance in the sum of £500 and find two securities in the sum of £250 each to be of good behaviour. In each case the period for which the respondents are bound over is of good behaviour is twelve months, and if securities be not given it will be my duty to send the respondents to goal for six months or until they comply with the order of the Court as to giving securities. The Attorney-General: Your lordships will of course give a reasonable time before the order is acted upon. The Lord Chief Justice: We will give them a week; otherwise the order will go out. It is currently stated that the defendants will give the requisite bail, and consequently will go to goal for six months.

The *Standard* says:—It remains to be seen whether Mr. Healy and his fellow-agitators are backed by friends who will give them the necessary aid; or whether, help being at hand, they will care to avail themselves of it. It seems probable that they may prefer imprisonment, which, if a little unpleasant while it lasts, will increase their popularity with a certain section of the Irish public. Compliance with the order of the Court might be regarded as a weakness in those circles which, since Mr. Parnell has retreated into the back-ground, are looking to the more daring and extreme men among the leaders of the Land League as their guiding lights. Certainly, as the Irish Lord Chief Justice pointed out, the defendants have so far made no sign of submission or repentance. None of the three offered a word of apology, and Mr. Healy openly declared in Court that he had made worse speeches than that which was the ground of complaint, and that he intended to make them again. Bravado of this kind is, of course, intended to serve a purpose, and unfortunately in Ireland the effect which the necessity can be only too surely calculated upon by the persons who employ it. The result of the polling at Malloy yesterday, for the vacancy in the representation caused by the elevation of Mr. Johnson to the Bench, illustrates very clearly the present temper of the Irish people, and is a

lesson to those sanguine supporters of the Government who have fancied that the count had been won over to the Ministry by recent legislation. Mr. Naish, the new Solicitor-General, polled only eighty-nine votes against one hundred and sixty-one recorded for Mr. O'Brien, who is now on his way to Malloy for a session article published in his journal, the *United Ireland*. Mr. Naish will probably find a seat somewhere else, but the result of the polling puts the Government in a difficulty, and is a fresh instance of what may be expected in Ireland at the next General Election.

RECOLLECTIONS OF GUSTAVE DORÉ.

It is difficult to speak already of Gustave Doré as of one whose light is quenched and whose hand is cold and rigid. He was my oldest and my closest friend. I was identified with most of his work of the last twenty-seven years, for I discussed his ideas, his plans, and his speculations with him, and watched every step of his progress throughout this, the better part of his working life. I was in close contact and sympathy with him, and I knew him to be one of the noblest, most generous, and devoted servants of his art whom we have any record. As a boy he lived in it. It possessed him like his blood. It was the master-passion of his whole life; and never was he so engrossed in it as when, only a few weeks ago, on a chill November morning, we talked about the new studio he was to build by the Parc Monceau, over our bre'fast at Ledoyen's, whither he had migrated, after the final closing of the Moulin Rouge. 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This image shows a blank, aged, cream-colored page, likely an endpaper or flyleaf of a book. The paper has a slightly textured appearance with some minor creases and discoloration, characteristic of old paper. A dark, possibly black, binding edge is visible along the right side of the page. There is no text or other markings on the page.

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ARCHDEACON DUNBAR.—The action of "Governors of the Founding Hospital" Garrett and Others' came before Mr. Justice Chitty on Saturday. It was an action to restrain the Rev. C. G. C. Dunbar from donating religious services and officiating at St. Andrew's Chapel, Tavistock-place, in pursuance of a lease granted by the Governors of the Founding Hospital provided for performance of religious rites of the Church of England by a minister of the Church of England licensed by the Bishop of London. Mr. Dunbar having been inhibited by the governors obtained an interim injunction last year, restraining Mr. Dunbar from officiating in St. Andrew's Chapel till the hearing of the action or further order. The basis of the action for restraining the defendants from officiating in the chapel of a gentleman, and in the action against Justice Chitty made the injunction perpetuum with costs against Mr. Dunbar.

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Great Britain.
LONDON, JANUARY 29—30, 1883.

MR. BRADLAUGH'S DEMONSTRATION.

The Liberal party is not fortunate in having Mr. Bradlaugh on its back. We all wish that Mr. Gladstone could be welcomed on his return North by something more agreeable than this unsavoury memento of Ministerial defeat. It is one of the infelicitous oddities of politics that a Prime Minister whose personal zeal for Religion and the Church has marked him out all his life from the mass of ordinary English politicians should be confronted with the necessity of taking up the cause of a man whose opinions and methods of controversy must inspire in him personal aversion and disgust. For this he has to face that defeat in the lobbies which he has never incurred on any other public question since he took office; the Liberals, docile on all points else, break out into flat rebellion when Mr. Bradlaugh is seen clinging to the coat-tails of the party, endeavouring thus to contrive an entrance to the House. If, however, we are to believe the announcements in the newspapers, the Member for Northampton has transferred the fight from inside the Palace of Westminster to outside. No more will be the struggle in a narrow doorway with the messengers of the House. Never again will the long corridors and many steps of the Gothic building witness the precipitate procession of a dishevelled legislator in the hands of polite but pushing policemen. Freescored Barons and orators in marble will no longer be affronted with a scene almost unparalleled even in Plantagenet or Tudor reigns. In revenge, however, as we understand, for the decorous but decisive urgency of Inspector Denning, the Member for Northampton, taking a leaf out of the book of his French friends, is about to "descend into the streets." He tells us that he has addressed two hundred public meetings since he was expelled, and that deputations from all parts of England are about to visit London on the 15th of February to make a Bradlaugh "demonstration" in the Metropolis. Forty operatives from Lancashire, ironworkers from Staffordshire, craftsmen of all kinds from Birmingham, miners from far Northumberland, toilers from what Macaulay called "Mendip's sunless caves," hardy fishermen from the southern and eastern coasts, will wend their way to Trafalgar-square to show their love for Mr. Bradlaugh and his cause, and their hatred of his enemies. When there, they will "demonstrate." Londoners who are languid about political issues will learn a lesson from these stern invaders from the North; the Goths again will overawe Rome. In 1832 we were threatened with a similar "march of the men of Birmingham;" but the King gave way, and the Metropolis was spared. Public meetings and even large processions are—if not too frequent—the breath of our political life. But is this kind of thing a necessary preliminary to the renewed discussion of Mr. Bradlaugh's often-rejected claim? Hitherto the English Parliament has been free from anything like mob pressure. In France, more than once the seat of legislation has been stormed by a crowd, which thereupon deposed a dynasty, and by shouts made new rulers out of any "gentlemen of the pavement" who might be popular or at hand. It was so in February, 1848, and again in September, 1870; while on other occasions the trick has been attempted and failed. For this reason alone the Conservatives in 1873 made Versailles the meeting-place of the Senate and the Chamber, and forbade removal except by a revision of the Constitution. In America, the authorities, conscious of so great a danger, avoid assembling their legislative bodies in large centres of population. The men of the Revolution invented Washington in order to avoid fixing the capital at Boston, Philadelphia, or New York, and the State Legislatures, shunning great towns, cities, almost invariably meet in small In England we never have had need of such precautions. London is the largest city in the world, but the greatest contrasts between poverty and wealth and grinding misery, but it is eminently peaceable and peaceful. It has no fierce mob, though it has plenty of ragamuffins who, if bolder men led the way, would take advantage of disorder to plunder and to destroy. We must, therefore, condemn as wholly wanton and improper the importation into the Metropolis of rough men from the country merely in order that they may bring on Parliament the presence, not to say pressure, of a physical demonstration. An old Act forbids any public meeting within a mile of the legislative Palace while Parliament is sitting. Even a procession of more than ten to present a petition is prohibited, as the Chartists on the 4th of April, 1848, found to their discomfort. Mr. Bradlaugh, however, who carries into his agitation a rather pettifogging spirit, has hit upon a plan, it is said, for evading the spirit of the Act. The great meeting of miners, navvies, and brawny ironworkers will be held in Trafalgar-square before the Queen's Speech is read, and then the Palace will be stormed by a mob of these persons carefully disguised as innocent citizens? A foretaste of the answer likely to be made to this impudent invasion of the statute has already been given. Mr. Bradlaugh and his followers are like John Gilpin; though on rowdy "pleasure they are bent, They have a frugal mind."

They applied to the railway companies to run excursion trains to London on this eventful 15th of February, in order that the demonstrators might start early, together, and at reduced rates. Now railway companies have no politics, and they will provide an excursion train to suit almost anybody. One day their carriages convey Conservative working men to a picnic; the next they impartially carry Liberals crowding to hear Mr. Gladstone. Temperance meetings and licensed victuallers' gatherings, and even, it used to be whispered, prize-fighters, are equally fish for their net. "What will they pay?" has been the only question. But they draw the line somewhere, and apparently at mobs. They have unanimously refused to start excursion trains in order to bring up country roughs to intimidate Parliament, so that Mr. Bradlaugh and his merry men will either have to travel by the usual trains, paying ordinary fares, or forego their invasion. He can fall back on the comparatively limp London rough, who is more an adept at breaking windows or picking pockets than at facing the police. Should, however, this refusal not disorganise the demonstration, Sir William Harcourt, who, as Home Secretary, is responsible for the peace of the Metropolis, is, we are sure, quite prepared to prevent any such disturbance of the Legislature, and to keep Mr. Bradlaugh in order. We only hope that Mr. Gladstone will prolong his needed holiday by some extra days, and not return until this ugly stumbling-block on the threshold of every session is again effectually removed.—Daily Telegraph.

THE NEW CONSERVATIVE CLUB.

Now that the new Constitutional Club is fairly before the public, it may be useful to discuss its objects, and to consider how they will best be attained. The former have already been described, and may be summed up by saying that it is hoped, by means of this Institution, to bring all classes of Conservatives into closer communication with each other, and to provide a common centre where they can all meet together. The design is highly to be commended, and we heartily hope it may succeed. We believe that the Reform Club was established by the Liberal Party with much the same object, and in spite of some rumours to the contrary, which have from time to time become audible, we should imagine that its original purpose has not been altogether unfulfilled. The Conservative Leaders, however, may learn a lesson from what occurred only very recently in the Liberal Pall-mall Institution—that it will not answer their purpose to give only a mechanical support to a Club of this character—to pay their subscriptions, and recommend it to their friends and never to go near it themselves. If they do this, they had better have had nothing to do with the new Club at all, since the object of it is to enable both Leaders and followers, and every grade and section of the Party, to meet together on an equal footing. If there is any truth at all in the complaint of the "Two Conservatives," that the Chiefs of the Conservative Party are not sufficiently affable and accessible, this Club should be the answer to it; it ought to be, even more than the Reform Club, a medium of communication between the different sections of the Party. The terms of admission are comparatively low, though, as a correspondent points out, not sufficiently low to make membership widely comprehensive. The number of members is to be five thousand, and a room is to be specially provided for the accommodation of political meetings. Properly developed, a Club of this description should be extremely useful as a branch of Conservative organisation. But the promoters must be thoroughly in earnest, and fully comprehend the necessity of making the social character of the Club a reality and not a sham. If "all Presidents, Vice-Presidents, and officers of Constitutional Associations" could be sure, when they come to London in the season, of often meeting the Conservative Whips, and of sometimes meeting the Conservative Chiefs, in the Club smoking room, and of exchanging information on subjects of interest to the Party, the most valuable results might be expected. It is, frequently, we believe, owing to want of information on local topics, and on the state of local feeling in general, that Party Leaders make mistakes which they only discover to be such when it is too late; whilst it is quite certain that if country supporters and country newspapers were kept better informed than they are of the policy and intentions of the Leaders, misunderstandings might be averted which, as it is, produce serious inconvenience. But this better understanding will never be permanently established unless Conservative members of Parliament who are in the confidence of the Front Bench shall seriously devote themselves to the creation of it, and make the Club a really working institution. Every encouragement should be held out to the members of the Constitutional Club; and we think it is an omission that ought to be remedied without delay that the Editors of Conservative local papers are not included, with the officers of Conservative Associations, among those who are eligible for admission on specially favourable terms.—Standard.

MISSING HEIRS.

Damp doorsteps, thanks to a remark of Mrs. Gamp's, are connected in the popular mind rather with pulmonary affections and "settling on one's lungs" than with sudden oulence. But, according to a Dublin telegram, doorsteps (whether damp or not) are inseparably connected with the fortunes of a missing heiress. A lady, the successor to vast wealth, has disappeared, has been unheard of since childhood's hour, when her parents left her on a doorstep. Children are sometimes unpoetically poken of as "encumbrances," and persons who desire the post of guardian or housekeeper often advertise that they are "without encumbrances." Now, a doorstep is not a bad place whereon temporarily to deposit an encumbrance; but when the encumbrance is a child, there is a singular heartlessness in leaving it thus at the gates of a friend, still more of a stranger. People who act thus must have been demoralised by the drama, depraved by the pantomime. That chartered libertine the Clown often leaves a property baby at the steps of a practicable door, and when Pantaloon comes out and trips over the infant, the accident never fails to win the laughter of the young and thoughtless. But conduct which is professional in a Clown is unnatural in parents, especially when the

infant of whom they thus disembarass themselves is heiress of much property. An heiress, to be identified by the fact that she was once deposited on a doorstep, is being sought for in Ireland. According to the latest reports, a Miss Carey, at present engaged in domestic service, is perhaps the long-sought-for maiden. "It seems there is no doubt she was a child left on a doorstep by her parents." So far so good, but there must be some other marks of identity surely, or the claimant's chance of success seems but small. Many children are left on doorsteps. Doorsteps are to the modern what Cithæron was to the ancient world—a place where "rubbish" or children regarded as inconvenient might be "shot." The peculiarity of this Irish case is the insistence on the doorstep, without which no missing heiress is genuine. The public will wait with interest for the close of this romance, and for explanation of the motives of the parents. If Miss Carey, or any other claimant, succeeds in proving her case, romance will become a more real thing than ever to young women engaged in domestic service. Persons of culture are apt to speak harshly of "penny dreadfuls," as they call the novels which appear in cheap weekly journals. But these works, though we could wish them a better style undoubtedly, are teaching them that something may "turn up" at any moment. The belief in some vague inheritance always about to fall in is one which gilds the melancholy hours of many fanciful persons. The statistics of people in America who believe themselves the true heirs of English estates and titles would be interesting, if they could be obtained. This popular notion forms part of the plot of Hawthorne's posthumous and fragmentary romance recently published. Probably most persons who in England succeed to estates know what it is to receive letters on the subject from American claimants. Certainly that experience is not unusual. The detection of a recent fraud showed what a good business might be done by advertising for missing heirs, and by pocketing the preliminary fees.—Daily News.

WESTMINSTER AND PETERBOROUGH.

It is a strange illustration of the adage that misfortunes never come singly, that immediately after the news of the dangerous condition of Peterborough Cathedral, we should hear a still more alarming report of Westminster Abbey.—The statement is that the exterior stonework has been found to be in such a crumbling condition, that it is necessary to reconstruct the entire fabric. Knowing what we do know of the destructive influence of our London atmosphere upon even the hardest of stone, we need not wonder that a structure which has been exposed to its effects for so many centuries should exhibit signs of yielding at last. The fact is, however, that to re-face the entire fabric, knowing what we do know of the destructive influence of our London atmosphere upon even the hardest of stone, we need not wonder that a structure which has been exposed to its effects for so many centuries should exhibit signs of yielding at last. 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